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HOME NEWS

Labour warned of Trotskyist infiltrators

By Geoffrey Browning
A call for Transport House to be a Trotskyist infiltration of the Labour Party is made in the latest newsletter from the Social Democratic Alliance, published yesterday. The alliance is a pressure group reflecting the moderate views of the Manifesto group within constituency organizations.

The newsletter says that groups within the Labour Party threaten to destroy the party. It states:

"Anyone who has any knowledge of these groups will know the extent to which they will go to present and distort the views of Labour MPs, and the extent of dealing with them in political arguments because of the money means they use to conceal their real views."

About 20 Labour MPs were mentioned in the same way in a letter to Mr. Newham, North-east, and former Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr. P. J. Dennis, because of alleged Trotskyist infiltration of the party in other areas of the country. They were slowly winning offices of influence, and the newsletter says that the money means they use to conceal their real views.

Those moves in the constituency were accompanied by a letter in the party's journal executive committee, which had tended to incline to the left recently. The newsletter quotes the example of Mr. John Cartwright, an MP for Greenwich, which East, who had represented the Co-operative professional organizations for the executive for several years.

This year's annual Labour conference Mr. Richard A. political committee secretary of the Royal Arsenal, which was nominated by Mr. Cartwright, would be nominated as, because of left wing influence.

The newsletter asks why an influence should be used in the Labour Party. It is a ridiculous situation, Mr. Cartwright had fulfilled his duties diligently and competently, and the reason for displacing him political.

Cartwright confirmed yesterday that he was unpopular in the extreme left. "To say he was unpopular in the extreme left is to say he was unpopular in the extreme right," he said.

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Need for extra income exposes children left alone at home during holidays to domestic dangers

The risks that working mothers run

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Inflation is worsening the plight of some children by forcing their mothers to go out to work, leaving them alone at home during the school holidays. Calls from anxious neighbours are pouring into the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which expects more than three thousand calls during the school holidays.

Cases from the society's files illustrate the dangers. A boy of five was left alone by his parents and told to cook himself bacon and eggs on a gas stove. Another child of about four was left alone with a piece of string tied to the leg of his bed, and left alone for 12 hours. The string cut into his flesh and he had to have hospital treatment.

Two brothers, one aged two, the other four, were locked in the family flat while their mother went out to work. Neighbours managed to unlock the door after the boys had "worn themselves out crying, waiting for the help they thought would never come".

Neighbours found the children looking dirty and unkempt, and one had head lice. Their beds were damp and dirty. Mr Terry Pitts Fenby, press officer, said the society was convinced that more and more children were being left alone because inflation was forcing their mothers out to work.

"Children left on their own can be prey to sexual assaults, or to a variety of other dangers, such as playing with electrical appliances and causing fires," he said. "The tragedy is that if only the mothers would get in touch with us we could help them out of their problems without having to pick up the pieces afterwards."

The number of cases rises each summer holiday when many of the already scarce day-care facilities for children end.

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and schools are shut. One woman in Yorkshire rises at 5 am to go to her hospital cleaning job. Before she leaves she prepares breakfast for her daughter, aged five, gets her, and puts her back to bed fully clothed.

Mr Pitts Fenby said: "In term time the mother rings her daughter two hours after leaving home to tell her to get up and go to school. I dread to think what is happening now, when the little girl has no school to go to."

The school holidays have led to more and more calls to the society in the past four years. In 1971 the society had 1,000 calls. The next year the number rose to 2,884. There were 3,068 calls in 1973, and 3,378 in 1974. The number of calls since schools finished

term at the end of July indicates that there will be even more tragic cases this summer. One of the most distressing has involved two children who decided to play "hairdressers" when they were left alone at home. The little girl cut off so much of her brother's hair that she cut his scalp. She was so worried about her mother's response that she took an overdose of aspirin. It took three days for her to regain consciousness in hospital.

"More and more children are being left alone because, through no fault of their own, their mothers are forced to go out to work to earn enough to keep the family," Mr Pitts Fenby said. "We are not offering a baby-sitting service, but our people are resourceful and can find a solution to their problems."

The Department of Education and Science stated yesterday that local education authorities had been asked to tell it not later than October 15 whether they proposed to carry out within their allocations and how much they proposed to use on minor projects.

The allocations are part of a £186m building programme, announced in August 1974, which includes a separate allocation of £25m to help secondary schools reorganize in comprehensive forms. The latter will be divided among authorities later in the year after they have submitted projects for abolishing selection.

The resources for nursery education building, the department has given high priority to meeting the needs of disadvantaged and handicapped children.

The highest overall allocation, £186m, is for Hampshire, which will spend up to £53.5m. Essex has got a maximum of £4,234,000, Kent £3,699,000, Lancashire £3,665,000, and Cheshire £3.6m.

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The association supports the tendency to keep handicapped children in ordinary schools. "It is in the interests of a vast majority of children that they should grow up within the normal community, since separation from that community up to the age of 16 inevitably creates additional problems without solving any," it says.

It finds ample evidence of adults as well as children viewing the handicapped with suspicion because they do not often see them at close quarters.

The association says a community of unqualified minders has grown up in our large cities. It recommends that their charges and other children with handicaps should be put on an "at risk" register.

Teachers should be in contact with children at a much earlier age, and assessment of the needs of the deaf child must be made before the age of three.

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Allocations made for school building

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has told individual local education authorities how much they may spend on primary, secondary and nursery school building programmes in the 1976-77 financial year.

The allocations which are not grants but payments of permission for local authorities to borrow and spend money up to certain limits amount to £128.6m for school buildings and £8.5m for nursery schools and classes in England. A further £500,000 will be spent on nursery education in Wales.

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WEST EUROPE



Montserrat Caballé, the Spanish soprano, rehearsing at Brent Town Hall with the New Philharmonia Orchestra. She is in London for a recording session.

President Gomes calls pre-dawn talks on army moderates' plan

By Our Lisbon Correspondent

Lisbon, Aug. 20. President Francisco de Costa Gomes held an emergency meeting with Portugal's key military officers before dawn today to discuss the new political action plan presented by nine moderate officers.

Political sources said the new document represented a compromise between the far left and moderate factions of the armed forces and was aimed at changing the course of the government's policies.

General Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, was significantly absent from the meeting which was attended by the President, the armed forces chiefs, the nine dissenting officers and General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the military security chief.

The President called the men to the Sao Juliao da Barra hotel, his weekend residence, after the nine handed him their document last night.

The new document was drawn up in negotiations between the nine and the military security chief. They said General Carvalho, who represents the army's won agreement on his demand for the creation of a mass popular movement, but conceded on most other issues.

General Carvalho issued a populist anti-party plan as a counter to moderate proposals last week, but later sought a compromise when his plan failed to gain any significant military support.

The moderates' proposals called for the ruling military regime to slow down the pace of the revolution and shed its dependence on the pro-communist led by General Gonçalves.

Reports were circulating that the communists were considering shifting their support from General Gonçalves, who has depended on them as his mainstay, to General Carvalho.

The communists called for a demonstration in Lisbon tonight to support General Carvalho's plan.

Although the communists gave only qualified support to the plan, their call was seen to reinforce the reports that the party was gradually disengaging itself from General Gonçalves who is under increasing pressure to resign.

The plan said Portugal should be ruled eventually by a "national popular assembly" made up of neighbourhood councils and by-passing established political parties, including the communists.

It accused the parties, and in particular the communists, of trying to dominate the state apparatus, and urged that government develop closer contacts with the people.

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Decision sought on hospital expansion proposals

By Young Reporter

Department of Health officials are being asked to reach a decision on proposed expansion of the St. John's Hospital, London. The site, north of St. John's Street and west of Chancery Lane, affords a classic view of the city of London caused by many government indecision.

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Bishops' vital role 'revived by synod'

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The existence of the general synod of the Church of England has led to a revival of leadership by the bishops, contrary to fears at the beginning that it would do the opposite, according to a report issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Coggan, today.

Writing as chairman of the synod's standing committee, Dr. Coggan says it seemed at the start of the synod's life, five years ago, that the episcopal principle had been demoted.

"But in the past three or four years there has been a revival of episcopal leadership; there is a vital role for the bishops, individually and collectively, in the leadership of the church through the general synod," he states.

Important debates on the re-marriage of divorced persons, for example, or the ordination of women, had been introduced by key speeches from bishops, and the debates had been further enlivened by bishops' contributions.

"Equally welcome," he writes, "is the synod's increasing readiness to look to the House of Bishops for a lead and, in appropriate cases, for executive action." He praises the way the synod developed the capacity to tackle important theological subjects.

His report, the final one on the work of the first five years of synodical government, will come before the new General Synod when it is convened in November after the election of members. It is intended to draw conclusions from the past for the guidance of the new synod

Council urges closer liaison with EEC

By Ronald Kershaw

Closer links between local authorities in Britain and the EEC headquarters in Brussels are being sought by West Yorkshire County Council. The council has written to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities suggesting more direct liaison with the EEC Commission so that a monitoring service can be provided to serve United Kingdom local government.

Mr Edward Newby, leader of the council, said last night: "The county council is concerned about the lack of direct information on policies of the

commission, particularly when policies are at the formative stage. "Obviously it is much easier to influence policies when they are being discussed. Once a decision has been taken it can be very difficult to make changes."

Local government should be made aware of the earliest possible stage of policy development that could affect either the basis on which financial assistance was to be made available by the commission or attempts to regulate services which were the responsibility of local government."

Mr Rodney Brooke, director of administration for West Yorkshire, said: "The county council would like to see consultation taking place with United Kingdom local government on draft proposals before they are submitted to the Council of Ministers by the European Commission."

At the very least it wanted a recognized pattern of consultation by government departments after such matters had been referred for consideration through the British representatives on the Council of Ministers.

Tank leaked methanol into drains

By Our Correspondent

At a storage tank depot in a densely populated area 15,000 gallons of highly inflammable methanol escaped through a leakage into a town's drains.

That was stated by Mr Russell Williams, a factory inspector at Oldbury Magistrates' Court yesterday when British Industrial Plastics admitted negligence and was fined a total of £550 on three charges.

WEUROPE

Helicopter escape planned by lawyer

From Our Own Correspondent Bonn, Aug. 20

The flight of three East Germans by helicopter from Czechoslovakia to Bavaria was organized by a lawyer who himself fled from East Berlin two years ago, it was disclosed today.

Dr. Klaus Gobel, a lawyer acting for the pilot, Mr. Barry Meeker, a 33-year-old American, said today that the escape flight was one of a series worked out by the refugee lawyer, whom he refused to name.

Dr. Gobel said there was no commercial motive attached to the escape. Mr. Meeker, a former major in the United States Air Force and a Vietnam combat pilot, had carried out the flight for reasons of friendship and had not made any profit. His expenses had been refunded, but that was all.

The refugee lawyer's motive, Dr. Gobel said, was the rescue of his friends and relatives in East Germany. Sunday's flight, which came close to disaster when Czechoslovak border troops opened fire on the machine, was the third made by Mr. Meeker.

The pilot and a girl of 14 were wounded and a man and a woman had to be left behind on the peninsula in the Moldau river which had been the rendezvous point.

Dr. Gobel described Mr. Meeker as a "fervent anti-communist who believes the freedom of such people is worth a bit of a risk."

The mysterious figure behind the escape flights across the River Elbe to West Germany two years ago with the daughter of a man on board Sunday's flight, he said. The three trips had set free a total of 11 people.

Dr. Gobel was not able to throw much light on the refugee lawyer's apparent access to considerable funds. Hiring a helicopter for commercial use, as this machine was, can cost £200 an hour or more.

He thought the refugees would help to meet the cost, but again emphasizes that there was no commercial motive involved in the operation.

Mr. Meeker recently returned to Munich from a period in Iran where he had been training helicopter pilots. Whether he was employed by military or civil interests is unclear. He has also studied at Munich University and carried out occasional freelance pilot assignments in recent months.

He now faces the loss of his flying licence for infringing air traffic regulations by declaring a false destination and crossing a border illegally. The Public Prosecutor in Munich has opened an official investigation.

Traunstein, Aug. 20.—Mr. Meeker said here today that he had probably made his last refugee flight into communist territory because of a "sharp verbal protest" to West Germany over the incident, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Paris left-wing paper attacks printers' strike

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Aug. 20

Liberation, the left-wing newspaper launched in 1973 with the help of Jean-Paul Sartre, the author and philosopher, today admitted that its finances were being "gravely upset" by the repeated strikes in the printing industry this year.

Its cry of anguish came in a leading article as the communist-controlled *Printers' Union* began today the sixth strike in the Paris press since April. But unlike the fifth strike on August 6, the stoppage this time is nation-wide.

Le Parisien Libéré, the original object of the strikes, will appear in Paris as usual tomorrow because it is now one of the few newspapers printed by non-union labour outside the capital. Its former printing works in Paris are still occupied by 600 of its former printers.

The result is that each time there is yet another strike all the other Paris newspapers lose heavily in revenues.

Liberation sharply took to task the communist leaders of the *Printers' Union*, accusing them of exploiting their monopoly position to exert a "political control over the press."

It said that it no more believed in the freedom of the press than it did those of the Government.

Tuscan resort threatened by scrub fire

Porto Santo Stefano, Aug. 20

Hundreds of volunteers joined firemen and troops in a night-long fight to quell a scrub fire that threatened the resort of Porto Santo Stefano on the Tuscan coast.

The fire began yesterday morning and by the evening the flames fanned by strong winds had engulfed most of Argentario mountain.

Dozens of villas and cottages were destroyed. At Porto Santo Stefano tourists evacuated their hotels and villas as the flames reached the outskirts.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

Dr Kissinger will get a hostile reception from Israel opposition

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Aug. 20

Dr. Kissinger, Secretary of State, who arrives tomorrow evening to begin his latest diplomatic shuttle will be met by the most hostile unofficial reception he has had in two years of this strange form of diplomacy. Judging from the intensive security precautions his only chance of seeing the protesters will be on television.

He is expected to be met at the airport by Mr. Yigal Allon, the Foreign Minister, and then rushed to Jerusalem by a secret route, or possibly by helicopter. There is need for secrecy because university students and other protesters from the opposition and religious groups plan to station demonstrators all the way from Ben Gurion Airport to Jerusalem.

The first demonstrations came tonight. Police had to eject a crowd who forced their way into the house of Mr. Allon, the Foreign Minister.

They accused the Government of selling the country for dollars and giving away its only internal source of oil.

Soon after his arrival Dr. Kissinger will meet Israel's negotiating team and senior officials at a working dinner. Talks are expected to continue into the night and resume on Friday before the Secretary of State flies to Alexandria to report to President Sadat.

The strong security precautions are also needed because of the possible danger from Palestinian terrorists during the visit, especially in view of the growing hostility of non-Egyptian Arabs to the Sinai accord.

Three infiltrators killed at Hanita on the Lebanese border today were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is headed by one of the leaders of the rejection front, Mr. George Habash.

The gang, which had Russian Kalashnikov rifles and Polish ammunition, was seen by an Israeli patrol while trying to cross the border. The patrol gave chase with the help of a helicopter. The infiltrators were cornered behind rocks and in an exchange of fire two were killed and one Israeli soldier wounded. The third infiltrator was killed trying to escape.

One of the October war heroes, Mr. Assaf Kadmon, today returned his medal for valor to Mr. Rabin in protest at the planned Sinai settlement. Opposition demonstrations continued in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

The Government is showing more concern about the quieter manifestations of opposition within the ranks of its supporters and from left-wing intellectuals and professional men.

Murmurs within are being encouraged by a group of eight young members of coalition parties, five from the Rafi wing of the Labour Party, two from the National Religious Party (NRP) and one from the Independent Liberals. One of the NRP men, Mr. Zevulun Hammer, is soon expected to join the cabinet to fill one of his party's vacancies.

So long as they do not draw away more than one or two camps for reeducation through physical labour.

Peasant uprisings were also reported in the south-western provinces of Yunnan and Sichuan. In one area of Yunnan province more than 2,000 people had taken part in a uprising and the youth involved had been "deported for permanent residence in the rural areas". Police and military detachments had been sent to suppress the unrest.

Mr. Mikhail Yakovlev, a Tass observer, said: "Official propaganda in Peking is trying to hide the real reasons for the uprising, describing them as the actions of 'class enemies' but an analysis of the articles in the Chinese press one can make a clear conclusion—the internal troubles in China are a result of the policies carried out by Mao Tse-tung and his group."

The Ministry have undertaken attempts to increase production by increasing exploitation of the workers. "Merciless war", as the Peking press calls it, is being waged against the principles of material stimulation and the improvement of living conditions.—AP.

The military commander and first commissar of the Chekiang province, Mr. Mao Tse-tung, was reported to have been relieved from their posts. "Many participants in the uprisings were deported to labour camps for reeducation through physical labour."

Some local troops had joined the workers. After the uprising, purges had been carried out in the local party and military administration. The reports were on.

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others, the Government's majority in any vote on the agreement will not be endangered. But the group's activities, with behind-the-scenes support from leading personalities, is worrying for Mr. Rabin. It is the decision of the Shomri (Change) Party which includes professors, lawyers and writers to join the demand for the Government's resignation and new elections.

Shomri, which has growing influence though it was formed recently and is without a parliamentary seat, generally takes a conciliatory line towards negotiations with the Arabs, but it regards the present negotiations as having been badly conducted and sees the Government giving in to American pressure by its willingness to yield territory in Sinai for \$2,000m.

Tel Aviv, Aug. 20.—Israel aircraft today bombed a guerrilla base in north-east Lebanon army headquarters announced. The base belonged to the guerrilla group of Dr. Habash, a spokesman said. "All the aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Paul Martin writes from Cairo: Egypt tried to ally its Arab allies' fears of a sell-out in any new Sinai accord while outlining to the Arab public for the first time some of the concessions it intends to make. Significantly, the Egyptian used the Beirut newspaper, *Al-Ahram*, which supports the line to make their attitude known to a wider Arab audience. Setting out what it maintained were the principal elements of a 17-point accord which Dr. Kissinger will try to push through tomorrow, the accord to the wider aspects of the search for a Middle East peace.

The paper suggested that the questions of a further Israel withdrawal on the Golan Heights and the Palestinian issue were the core of a communications between the Egyptian and American Presidents to be annexed to the accord.

Al-Ahram says Egypt and Israel will both undertake not to resort to the use of force. Israel will give an undertaking not to initiate an attack on Syria and Egypt will agree not to join in any new conflict between Israel and another Arab party unless it is established that Israel launched the attack.

The newspaper report also revealed that Egypt had agreed to the transit of Israeli cargo through the Suez Canal in the ships of a third country.

Fred Emery, writer from Washington: Dr. Kissinger leaves for the Middle East today, evidently confident of securing the "interim" disengagement agreement between Israel and Egypt which eluded him last spring.

Nothing has been said in public to dismiss this impression, which Dr. Kissinger left this morning with senior American reporters at a breakfast "background" meeting.

Dr. Kissinger insisted, after his spring disappointment, that he would not go to the Middle East again unless he was assured of 90 per cent success. Such is still the assumption, give or take a point.

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Smith, Minister of Internal Affairs; Mr. Wickus de Kock, Minister of Information; and Mr. Reginald Cowper, Minister of the Public Service and Co-ordination.

The party will also include Mr. Jack Gaylor, secretary to the Cabinet, and Mr. Anthony Smith, the Attorney-General, both of whom have taken part in all the previous negotiations. A notable absentee, according to the radio's list, is Mr. Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Minister of Justice and Law and Order. It is assumed that, as he was the man directly responsible for the detention of many of the nationalist leaders, his presence was unacceptable.

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Comrades in arms: Corporal Ernst Steinbrauer, an Austrian serving with the United Nations in the Middle East, and Miss Jeanette Farral, a private in the Israeli Army, have both been disciplined because of a love affair.

Boy meets girl in the buffer zone

Tel Aviv, Aug. 20.—An Israeli girl soldier from Jerusalem

who visited Syria with an Austrian corporal serving in a United Nations force, is three months pregnant. The couple want to marry as soon as the corporal converts to Judaism, a newspaper report said here today.

All that we ask is that they let us love and let us live."

Strong team to represent Rhodesia at Victoria Falls

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, Aug. 20

There were growing indications today that the forthcoming conference between the Rhodesian Government and the African National Council on the Victoria Falls bridge may end in more substantive negotiations than the Rhodesians had intended originally.

Although the Rhodesian team has not been announced officially, it is expected that Mr. Smith, the Prime Minister, will take with him a number of senior ministers, rather than a small delegation as was expected earlier.

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Russia has lead in submarine power

By Henry Stenhouse Defence Correspondent

The Soviet Navy could have a dozen of the new Delta class 2 submarines in commission by the end of this year, capable of launching 4,000-mile ballistic missiles to any part of the United States and a large part of China, without leaving the safety of the Barents Sea.

Well beyond the detection limits of Western maritime surveillance systems, the submarines have introduced a new factor into nuclear deterrence at least seven years before the first of the American 598m Trident boats is due for completion, according to *Forbes* magazine, which has been the subject of the Russian submarine programme in general.

With 311 craft of all kinds now in commission, Captain John Moore in his editor's foreword says they represent a "classic case of overkill"—even if one of their primary aims is to defend the Soviet Union against American, British and French ballistic missile submarines.

He continues: "Although the detection of ballistic missiles (SSBNs) is still a highly problematic task, a commander can only deploy a certain number of submarines into a particular area of sea. The available Soviet numbers far exceed those needed to hunt a maximum of 50 SSBNs as well as the aircraft carriers with a nuclear strike capability."

This fleet is far more potent than the 57 patrol submarines which the Royal Navy deployed in 1939. Yet ironically, the Royal Navy's force of 81 light cruisers and destroyers, which are "aburdly meagre total" of 81 destroyers it had at the outbreak of the war.

On the other hand, the two new Soviet aircraft carriers, the first of which is expected to join the fleet later this year, cannot be compared with the United States Navy's 14 attack carriers, including the nuclear-propelled *Nimitz* and *Enterprise*.

The 35,000-ton Russian carriers are unlikely to carry more than helicopters and vertical take-off aircraft, which are valuable in a friendly or neutral air environment.

In sizing up the two super-power navies today Captain Moore says there is no answer to the question: "Which one is Number One?" The United States Navy, he says, is exactly the same as in 1939 and compares with 508 a year ago, 976 at the peak of the Vietnam war and 900 in 1964.

The United States Navy is raising high quality officers and sailors, all of them volunteers, and the first-term enlistment, involving sailors who sign on for a second tour of duty, is running at a record rate.

The Soviet fleet by contrast, must remain something of an enigma. Although officers receive high-level technical training, there remains a need for technical ability in a navy which is short of senior ratings and has "an enormous training problem" for juniors. Captain Moore comments that with up to 60,000 conscripts aged 18 entering the navy each spring and autumn, one would expect a considerable burden of responsibility to be thrown upon the seniors.

Although Soviet equipment is tough, little is seen of actual use to show the efficiency of their ships' weapons.

Forbes magazine, which describes 15,000 ships belonging to 125 countries, is published by Macdonald Jane's at £19.50.

Police ransack Thai leader's home

From Our Correspondent Bangkok, Aug. 20

The Thai Cabinet decided today against declaring a state of emergency after a rash of police and other protests in Bangkok, arising with the ransacking of the home of Mr. Kukrit Pramoj, the Prime Minister, by a mob of drunken police.

This display of anarchy by the police force was matched later by several thousand technical students who attacked Thammasat University, smashing windows and other property before dispersing after a threat to burn it down.

Another protest group of several hundred policemen gathered outside the national police headquarters in Bangkok, but dispersed after receiving assurances from General Pote Boonmee, the chief of police, that the Prime Minister would not be charged against the mob who ransacked his house.

Earlier, General Kris Sivara, the army commander in chief, indicated that the armed forces were unofficially on alert, but over the weekend cabinet meeting later decided against declaring a state of emergency.

The circumstances behind today's outbursts are complicated and confusing. It appears that the main issue behind the police action was resentment against the government for allowing the

public prosecutor to nine peasants and six other offences during a dispute in northern Thailand. The farce of resentment on a protesting police in Thailand but also the whole country, is tore Parliament.

Police investigation p p police will have to a powers with civilian officials and take it from the governors land's 71 provinces. It would mean an loss of influence a quently power, and pay-offs to the pol

way from Kapil i Zambia to Dar es Salaam, Aug. 20.—Luanda, where que choked with the h whites leaving Angoli strike today after a between a docke a guose sailing.

A shipping compa said troops beat u who, the soldi attacked one of them A communique i night by the Portugu forces reported only fighting in the coun Our Johannesburg i dent wires: Road c move several thous refugees from Grob, South Africa. i Republic are being Each convoy on mile route to Pretori siet of 25 vehicles e ing 100 male refuge children, the elderly are being sent by air

Man 'was handcuffed for eight months'

From Our Correspondent Athens, Aug. 20

Mr. Alexandros Panagoulis, the man who tried unsuccessfully to kill the Greek dictator, Mr. George Papadopoulos, in 1968, told the Athens court martial today that after his arrest he had been tortured and left in handcuffs day and night for eight months.

Mr. Panagoulis, who is now an Opposition Member of Parliament, was giving evidence in the trial of 31 officers and privates from EAT-ESA, the special interrogation section of the military police, who are accused of torturing political prisoners.

His first experience at EAT-ESA had been that his hands were tied behind his back and soldiers burned him with cigarettes to make him confess. Later he was whipped with a wire by the chief defendant, Colonel Theophyloukakis while others applied red hot needles to his genital organs.

In spite of all this he had not confessed. "My signature on the confession produced at my trial," he told the judges, "has been forged by Theophyloukakis himself."

The result of this had been that he was beaten on the soles of the feet and subjected to other tortures for three months. At one point, one of his interrogators had said: "You traitor. You are trying to escape Greece from expanding all the way to the Danube. He has been denied all contact with his lawyer before and during the trial in which he was sentenced to death."

He said he had been sent to the death cell at Aegina island prison, and a squad of guards had kept him there for three months. He had seen the execution window, but had not been allowed to go in. He was sentenced to death, but was not executed.

Athens, Aug. 20.—Lawyer for 20 ringleaders of the fallen military junta charged with high treason and other crimes, began their pleas before an Athens high civil court today.

Counsel for the retired Lieutenant-General Gkiprinos Spandidakis said that his client was arrested by the plotters on the night of the coup on April 21, 1967. "He was a prisoner in the hands of the

plotters. He had been in against his own will. I innocent. "He acted out of b because he wanted to gain trial of the situation and bloodshed", counsel said.

After his arrest G Spandidakis, aged 66, of the time of the coup was Chief of the Army General ordered the "Promot plan which dealt with in unbelief to be put him. This enabled the plote spine power and conse their grip on the coun General Spandidakis, pleaded not guilty to charges, became Deputy Minister and Defence M in the Army and Defence former Minister of Army. He refused to att in the royal camp in Dec 1967 and was retired i June.

His counsel said that Spandidakis had in preparation of the coup know nothing about the plotters and wh realized that they w penetrate their powe power, he made several to react."

The general's plea on behalf of the plotters was not an over exaggeration of the coup

BOOKS

An Arab in Israel

Waiting for the Dawn

by Atallah Mansour

Secker & Warburg, £2.90

Looking round the world, I came interested in the Arab-Israeli dispute because what I read about it in the newspapers was neither political nor man-made. So I spent a year in the Middle East, in 1962, that was the year when the area might have escaped a Great Power war; and one day in 1963 I was introduced to Atallah Mansour, then in his thirties as I was, a Christian Arab, a man sceptical of everything but not to the point of giving up his faith in mankind.

Atallah Mansour is a man of letters, for although his first language is Arabic, he has published a novel, *The first Arab ever*, in 1963. As a correspondent for leading daily in Israel, he has over the years taken it upon himself to interpret one side to

the other. In the sense that his language, like his credentials, are divided, he is a credit to both Arabs and Israelis. Right is right and wrong is wrong, no matter who the doer might be, but bravery as well as honesty are required in a fraught situation like his, if the tongue is to obey the conscience.

At the business of following events, I have spent many an hour with him in Israel or on the West Bank, in the company of notables or villagers alike. We have travelled in peace and also, alas, to the sound of gunfire. But if this has been an education, literally scores of foreign correspondents have shared it. Reporters arrive on the scene who know nothing of Arabs or Jews, and they rush to judgment, ignorant even of the ignorance. Such is Atallah Mansour's reputation now that even men of this stripe will soon come to him. In spite of, or because of, two recent wars, the Middle East is still the preoccupation of knaves and thugs, but if the

level of understanding among commentators has risen, Atallah Mansour has played his part in it.

His is the story of simple people in a community swamped by events they neither started nor could end. Born in a Galilee village, the son of a peasant, he grew up under the British Mandate with the Zionist struggle coming to a desperate head. "No one knew what was happening in Europe." On the one hand, in 1948, there was "the Jewish gang", and on the other the Arabs out for spoils, and on them falls this heavy judgment. "I myself cannot recall a single incident in which either side or honest." Between the hammer and the anvil the Palestinians were ruined, the majority scattering to school in Lebanon but returned home soon enough to be spared the sad, unnecessary fate of the refugees.

As an Arab in Israel he has succeeded by talent alone. He

David Pryce-Jones

took the trouble to find out what motivated the Israelis. He worked on a kibbutz; he went to see Ben Gurion, and probed what had happened in the past by visiting Germany. Political activity as such has been empty for many years, as he points out, for in the circumstances the choice is between joining some branch of the Israeli establishment or being subject to a cause, call it Arab, nationalist or communist, behind which is a foreign paymaster. The Palestinian voice is lost. "The leaders my people so desperately need are as yet unborn," he writes, and that goes for the Arabs and the Israelis. In safe Beirut too. This short autobiography is an exclamation of the deep desire for peace, without which nothing more will be achieved. Personal example speaks for itself about the surrounding slogans which are the fuel of war. His own master, in Nazareth as ever, deals in reality as a writer must, and in hope instead of bitterness, as a human being should.

The short, unhappy life of Isaac Rosenberg

Journey to the Trenches

A Life of Isaac Rosenberg 1890-1918

by Joseph Cohen

Secker & Warburg, £4.95

Isaac Rosenberg

A Half Used Life

by Jean Liddiard

Harcourt, £6

Isaac Rosenberg

A Painter

by Jean Moorcraft

Harcourt, £4.75

Isaac Rosenberg

A Poet

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Focus on finance and accountancy

When recession means growth for accountancy firms

With upwards of a million people unemployed and the total likely to rise to between two and three million by the middle of next year, students faced with choosing a career are perhaps more likely than usual to be asking if there is such a thing as a totally recession-proof job which yet offers a wide range of career opportunities.

The short answer is probably not. But there cannot be many occupations which come closer to meeting the description than accountancy. It is true, of course, that accountants who choose to make their careers in industry and commerce—some of whom are now being laid off by the companies they work for. But one notable feature of the profession is its flexibility.

A qualified chartered accountant, more than most others working in industry, will frequently be able to switch between industries and specialisations, because his skills are not restricted to a particular trade. Rather, his financial expertise is common ground to all trades.

accountancy that its skills are often most in demand at those very times when most severe troubles. To see what this can mean in practice, it is possible to study the much publicised crisis of the property development world has meant that possibly the biggest property "company" in Britain at present is the accountancy firm of Cork Gully.

The firm specialises in liquidations and, among other things, is presently handling the disposal of the huge property interests of the Lyons and Stern empire which collapsed last year. Cork Gully provides perhaps the most extreme example of how recession can create growth for a particular firm, but professional firms are also sharing in the rising demand for receivers and liquidators. The Institute, which believes there is still a steady if unspectacular rise in accountancy employment totals, notes that most big firms are presently expanding their liquidation departments significantly.

But while the business of winding companies up is clearly a growth one, just now there is no real sign of an inflow of would-be accountants into the profes-

sion with the chief aim of specializing in liquidation or bankruptcy. By far the majority of the 4,000 or so students who enrol with the Institute each year are in search of a general widening training which will lead on to specialization at a later date.

This approach is encouraged by the Institute itself, which now adopts a policy of asking students to go on after qualification to obtain at least two years' general experience. But it is not just the skill of the liquidator that is called upon during recession. Apart from the backbone work of preparing accounts and auditing for companies, many professional firms have built up management consultancy departments. These are not only designed to advise on the formation of financial systems while the management is still in the troubled flow of information they receive, but will also play an advisory role to companies facing specific difficulties. Typically, this might involve advising on how the efficiency of a company can be improved by reducing costs and maximising the use of financial resources.

Other accountancy specialisations, too, can expect to remain in steadily growing demand. The increasing complexity of tax law, both in Britain and internationally, is prompting an expansion in the number of accountants concentrating on tax law.

Continual changes in law are also producing new breeds of specialist—for instance in dealing with government bodies like the Price Commission. Thanks to the Capital Transfer Tax, still more scope has been offered to the busy accountant specialising in estate duty planning and personal finance.

Oddly, one of the fastest growing areas identified by the Institute lies in the teaching of accountancy. Recently the Institute has been insisting on higher qualifications and has been cutting back the former emphasis on correspondence courses. The effect of the change in requirements has been to produce a much lower student drop-out rate and, by imposing a time limit on qualification, to bring an end to the old business of students continuing to sit exams without success year after year.

Christopher Wilkins

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT also on page 8

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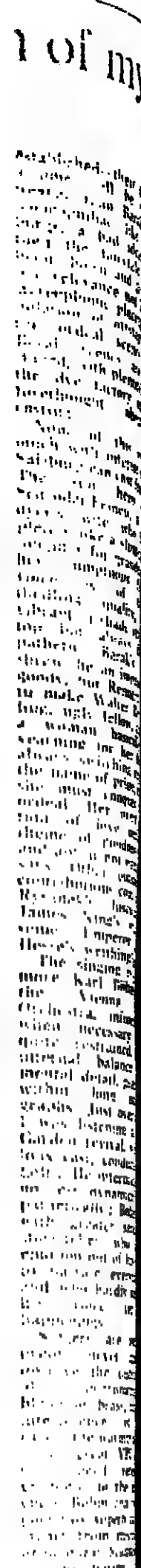
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APPOINTMENTS VACANT also on page 8



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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

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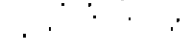
1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* contents were determined by spectrophotometry using the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1987). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980).

Activity	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29
Sleeping	14%	13%	13%	13%
Eating	11%	10%	10%	10%
Working	1%	2%	2%	2%
Studying	1%	2%	2%	2%
Leisure	1%	1%	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

Professor H V Livermore concludes his series on the background and future of the Portuguese revolution

How the West can help Portugal along the road to stability

In just over 15 months Portugal has run through five governments, a number equalled only in the chaotic years of 1921. However the five governments since April 1974 do not reflect the instability of bickering parties as in 1921, but the wish of the Marxist cuckoo which has cleared the nest of old-school liberals. General Spínola and his adherents, and of the newly-formed conservative and socialist parties, leaving only hapless technocrats and the inevitable opportunists.

The Armed Forces Movement (MFA) itself produced a general assembly of 200 officers, later expanded to 240 to include NCOs and privates, and then contracted to suit the needs of the Marxist leaders. Most of the old regular officers have been retired by ministers. The army is thus dominated by the Lisbon command associated with COPCON, a specially indoctrinated striking force—the Praetorian Guard which General Spínola said the army was not. The Institute of Higher Military Studies has become the Centre for Military Sociology. Propaganda issues from the Fifth Division. The news-bulletins of the MFA are

introduced by the boisterous playing of *A Life on the Ocean Wave* (para inglês ouvir?). Television programmes tell children who to admire. Higher education is in a state of chaos. Purgings have become a central part of the "revolutionary process". The number of people under arrest without any form of trial runs into thousands. The economy is in a parlous state, and would be still worse but for the pile of gold left by Dr Salazar. Most of the larger estates in the Alentejo have been "occupied" by the men from the ministry. Cattle has been recklessly sold off. Hotels are almost bereft of tourists. Unemployment is increasing, and the gap between jobs sought and vacancies broadens month by month. Estimates of the number of those who have gone abroad run as high as 50,000. They include a high proportion of the essential and technological staff. More would go if they could take their belongings with them.

It is at present hard to find anyone who will admit to having supported the government. Credibility it neither has, nor apparently cares about. President Costa Gomes thinks that Portugal is in a transition

period that will last three to five years. Admiral Rosa Coutinho says that Portugal is on the way to becoming a socialist society in 20 years, 30 years, by the end of the century. . . . The senior communist leader, Alvaro Cunhal, who supported the elections, declares that "there is no country in Western Europe with the freedom that exists in Portugal at the present time". The Mozambique psychologist who commands the COPCON, Orelha Saravio de Carvalho, says it is becoming "impossible to bring about a socialist revolution by peaceful means" and all "counter-revolutionaries" ought to have been put in the bull-ring.

Portugal is a country with a powerful sense of national individuality and of historical continuity. Her people are deeply conscious of having been the pioneers of European expansion, the discoverers of the sea-route round Africa, and of the way to India and the Far East. Like Britain, Portugal is ecumenical, and like Britain her economy is scarcely viable unless set in a wider context.

Her greatest achievement has been the creation of Brazil

Already in the eighteenth century its wealth exceeded that of the mother-country. Why Napoleon invaded Portugal in 1807, the royal family withdrew to Rio de Janeiro, which in due course became kingdom. The political separation of Brazil was precipitated by the miscalculations of the Portuguese radical government in 1822. Thereafter Portugal economy had to be bolstered by more and more foreign loans. By the second half of the century interest payments accounted for more than half the national budget. Railway and development were financed by more loans. Some relief was obtained by the receipt of remittances from emigrants in Brazil, but with the fall of the Brazilian Republic and the establishment of the Brazilian republic in 1889 the Portuguese financial crisis took the Portuguese economy. There ensued a deepening crisis, leading to the fall of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910. The Portuguese republicans of 1910 had persuaded themselves that the monarchy was an extravagant luxury whose disappearance would set things right. In fact, the civil list had remained unaltered since 1820, and the royal family had long

since spent its investments. The republicans had no coherent policy, and the life of cabinets grew even shorter. There was always a resource, the development of Portuguese Africa. In the nineteenth century there had been no capital for investment overseas. The republicans had constantly accused the monarchy of neglecting the overseas territories. They now granted autonomy to Angola and poured funds into ill-conceived development schemes, extending their own confusion into Angola. In 1926 the army, calling on all men of good will, put an end to the rule of the politicians. They summoned Dr Salazar from his university to save the country. Dr Salazar saw that the problems that had plagued Portugal for a century could not be cured in the brief span allotted to Portuguese ministries. Portugal needed more coherent policy and less incoherent politicians. He produced balanced budgets, which became the hallmark of his regime. Portugal, like Britain, if she were alone in the world, could only support her population on a much lower standard of living. She would be reduced to poverty, and become a charge on the Western community

Portugal's survival requires the existence of a Lusio-African community. Monarchists have had this doctrine. Dr Salazar envisaged it as a gathering of provinces. Dr Caetano forsook a future federation of states. General Spínola looked to an immediate federation. The Armed Forces Movement opposed that the compensation could be the preservation of cultural and economic links. Spínola denies the existence of a ethnic block, a French Community, a Lusio-African or a Lusio-African-Brazilian cultural and economic area is an even more vital necessity. In the future, the great power of North America, has a role to play.

The Portuguese Marxist appear to have thought that if the West was too short-sighted or self-seeking to provide essential guarantees of continuity they must turn to the only alternative that presented itself. The results have hardly justified such sanguine expectations. Recognition of the independence of Guinea seems to have left no scars. The day in which Mozambique has been handed to three movements, and no vote can even

preventative minority has caused concern. To the MFA it may appear that if the West was not interested in defending Mozambique it had better take the consequences. But the test case is Angola, which is due to receive full independence in November. Of the three independent movements, the present Portuguese government has supported the Marxist MPLA, and has attempted to place it in control of Luanda, where the administrative services are concentrated, and the largest group of trained Africans exists. This is not simply because MPLA is Marxist, but because it is seen as offering a better prospect of future collaboration than its main rival, the FNLA.

The errors of the West's policy have been many and persistent. The international campaign against Portugal goes back to the day when the United States for the first time voted with the Russians in deciding Angola a "threat to peace". That error has been compounded by the dogma "one man, one vote". Moreover, big game has been handed to a minority movement without a vote from anyone. Angola has been handed to three movements, and no vote can even

be contemplated. Portugal has been ignored. Dr Salazar, whose name has been denounced as a symbol of oppression and reaction. The present Portuguese government has obtained only a mandate to govern.

So far, the West have limited itself for the formation of the major political and the introduction of Western style. The first is logical and indispensable. The second is a luxury for people of Portugal, their wishes and that they are prepared for a Marxist oppression required for a state not an imitation of government that is able, but which has been tried and has failed. The error recognition of the international policy offer safeguards to economic and political. The time is too late. (Times Newspaper)

The man who tried to be Lawrence of Bulgaria

The Balkans are primevally tangled terrain, both geographically and politically. They are ideal territory for guerrilla warfare: criss-crossed with double and treble-crossing, dense imbricated with overlapping countries, and associated cops and robbers activity. For some reason the Balkan scene exerts a potent attraction on a certain type of upper-class Briton, who can play the grim partisan game as well as the nature: for example, Elitay Macleod in Yugoslavia. Perhaps it is an English public school training that best equips a man to enjoy the fierce pack loyalty, the constant supervision and physical proximity, the cruel hardships, and the chaos of irregular warfare. Balkan-style.

A book published by another British extra-mural intervention in the Balkans in the last war, less well-known and less successful than our activities in support of Tito, but almost as extraordinary. It concerns attempts by Special Operations Executive, the organisation that undertook unofficial and clandestine operations, to aid partisans in Bulgaria revolt against their Coburg-Carist, pro-Nazi government.

Three British agents were dropped into that wild landscape of intrigue, double agents, and savage mountain warfare. The supporting cast was a Macedonian of mutually hostile parties: Macedonians led by Tempo, Tito's Number 2; Serbs; Bulgarian partisans; the Royal Bulgarian Army; and police; and the Germans. There were British liaison officers with Mihailov's and anti-communist chetniks as well as with the Communist mountaineers, each side almost as ready to fight the other as the Germans.

It was a murderous muddle. Prisoners were killed without compunction or question, and were lucky if they were not their fingers cut off one by one first, or were not treated to a Byzantine execution by impaling. Treachery and paranoia about treachery were extreme, even by Balkan standards. The communist partisans carried a secret radio set for communication with Moscow for miles and months of terrible hardship over the mountains, without ever letting their British comrades into the secret. There is alarming evidence that one of the devious intelligence agents being used by the British in Sofia himself organized the execution of one of the British officers by the Germans, as part of a royalist attempt to stop Bulgarian going to the aid of the chief British guerrilla was Frank Thompson, Winchester, New College, intellectual, and a committed communist. In contrast to other earnest young Oxbridge men of the Thirties, and since for the Thirties, have combined varying degrees of left wing theory with a uni-

formly high degree of cultural and intellectual mobbery. Thompson was inspired by the example of T. E. Lawrence and Orde Wingate's theories of deep penetration warfare. With megalomaniacal hubris, by his innocence he saw himself leading his private army of Bulgarian partisans into Sofia, as Lawrence had led the Arabs into Damascus.

But the Bulgarians of the thirties were far more realistic than the Macedonians about being liberated by the wild men from the mountains where only the wolves felt at home. The long march through the mountains and plains was a one-way road to running hard, treachery, disaster, starvation, and ultimate execution. Men, women, and children survived, if they did survive, by liberating for months like animals in subterranean holes.

Today there is a Thompson railway station named after Frank Thompson in Bulgaria, and he has become a minor haddock or Bulgarian folk hero. His exploits have never been officially recognized by the British. His chronicler, Stowers (Johnson), suggests that the British were afraid of creating another Laurentine myth. A more probable explanation is that failures, however heroic, are not news in that landscape littered with heroic failures.

Although Thompson's mission was an entirely predictable tactical failure, it can be argued that it had some strategic success. It attracted large numbers of German troops to an imaginary Second Front in the central Balkans, away from the Red Armies and the real Second Front in Normandy. The Bulgarian adventure also tied up the Royal Bulgarian Army, and deterred it from advancing to crush the Macedonian partisans.

The book, based on 12 years of study and travel in the Soviet Union and the Balkans, also lifts a dirty curtain on the havoc and murder that Kim Philby brought down on British intelligence operations in the Balkans after the war. It is a compelling, ugly, Balkan story. But if you are going to drag your readers through such tangled geography and politics, you discourage them by incorporating a list of names, a deficient map showing only a small selection of the places mentioned, the absence of an index, and occasionally stilted and inaccurate English. However it is an interesting addition to the popular genre of partisan journey by the British through the Balkans, with a knife in one's back, a radio transmitter on a donkey, and several skeletons in the cupboard.

Philip Howard

(Agents Extraordinary by Stowers Johnson is published by Robert Hale, £3.)

Suffering 'fools' gladly for the sake of a good argument

A paragraph in the *Evening Standard* that I was to stop editing the *Spectator* and was taking three months off led to an invitation to try my hand at what they called a "phone-in" at London Broadcasting. At that time—October, 1973—I had little idea of what London Broadcasting, or independent radio, was, and still less idea of what was a "phone-in". I thought it was some kind of radio party where the winners were given (almost) once I said "I give it a go. In the event, I have been conducting a weekday morning phone-in, *Open Line*, for LBC ever since. And what have I learnt or concluded, as a result?

Friends and acquaintances frequently ask me how it is that I can so long, my temper at the "fools" I have to deal with. Such friends and acquaintances display their ignorance not only of me but of the public I suffer ignorant fools reasonably gladly: it is the educated and knowledgeable ones I can't stand, and in the approval of the attitudes and desires of those over whom they seek to maintain and to exercise authority. Put otherwise, although our rulers invariably talk of government by consent, they do not endeavour seriously to establish that consent, except on their own terms. That is, it is the ruled who are supposed to consent to the policies of their rulers, rather than that a compromise—genuine consent—be established, or that the rulers be in to the appetites of the ruled. Some will argue that this last stage has now arrived; but I discern no real evidence of this whatsoever. Instead, what is all too obvious is the fear of such a condition supervening; and it is this fear which breeds the current apocalyptic hysteria of much "informed" comment.

We may seem to have moved some way from the commonplace exchanges of phone-in broadcasts such as *Open Line*, and indeed in a fashion so we have. A great deal of such broadcasting has to do with people complaining about other people getting too much, or themselves too little, out of the Department of Health and Social Security; and there is usually not much to say or do about such calls. There is not much to be done, either, about someone who has turned her head in to an alcoholic. Occasionally such callers realize a kind of surreal poetry, as when the woman whose nephew, each May 10, having bought two parrots, would place one each in his pair of Wellington boots and put the boots on and played around the room until the parrots were killed. "What should I do?" she asked me,



and usually ascribed to the "power" of the trade unions, is, to my mind, chiefly a factor of the ruling class's disapproval of the attitudes and desires of those over whom they seek to maintain and to exercise authority. Put otherwise, although our rulers invariably talk of government by consent, they do not endeavour seriously to establish that consent, except on their own terms. That is, it is the ruled who are supposed to consent to the policies of their rulers, rather than that a compromise—genuine consent—be established, or that the rulers be in to the appetites of the ruled. Some will argue that this last stage has now arrived; but I discern no real evidence of this whatsoever. Instead, what is all too obvious is the fear of such a condition supervening; and it is this fear which breeds the current apocalyptic hysteria of much "informed" comment.

The best I could think of was to tell her to get her nephew to a doctor and warn off the local pet shops, well in advance of May 10, to sell parrots in pairs.

But there are humdrum times, and more than one might expect, who calls produce beneficial results. Last week a woman rang up about a neighbour whose electricity supply had been ripped out and with the local social services, when telephoned, had declined immediately to help. Within minutes of her broadcast, the appropriate local authority had on to say they were looking into the matter urgently, within two hours the local electricity board had reconnected the loose wires and a doctor had called and had undertaken to arrange for her admission to hospital within a matter of days. Radio, then, may be said to be usurping the function of the local press; but there is reason to believe that radio in such cases is both swifter and more efficacious. It probably frightens officials more, or maybe it is that it not only sounds, but is more immediate and urgent.

Nevertheless, any defence of phone-in programmes would not rest, I think, upon the ability to redress local grievances. What these programmes amount to is an extension of the democratic process; and these who object to such programmes, and who cannot be persuaded, or not like me can stand them, will usually be discovered among those who are most suspicious of any democratic process. Phone-ins are a form of antidote; and the natural antidote to the "informed" comment is the "fool".

Having, for getting on for two years, conducted such a programme, I accept that they contain dangers. Phone-ins are susceptible to pressure groups, and in my experience the most efficient are the National Front and the Zionists. Once we get on to immigration or the Middle East, it becomes difficult to move away; and we have to prune and trim the callers as best we may. Some think we do not do enough such pruning and trimming; but I am not sure that to take a hard line would be helpful. Frequently those with extravagant views damn themselves far better than ever I could do: so let them have rope.

Another regular topic concerns council housing; and here, I think, there is a growing sufficiency of evidence of an intensifying class hostility. To air such hostility does not, I think, increase it. Airing dissipates, not concentrates.

Which remark may suggest that phone-ins are neither more nor less than safety valves. Well, there is nothing the matter with safety valves. But, although I think they are something more, not much, perhaps, but a little. They enable people who would not otherwise be able to do so, to address themselves to the public at large; to engage in discussion with those who are not pontificating unchallenged; to dispute; to dissent. When we have Cabinet or Shadow Cabinet ministers on the programme people can argue directly and publicly with those who are, or have been, or hope to be in authority over them, and all this is no bad thing. Phone-ins allow people access to "the media" in a way they have never had before. People talking on phone-ins are not people writing highly selected and sub-edited letters to the Editor, or people picked with a view to discrimination to act as the "public" on television programmes rightly controlled by producers and directors. I do not pretend that people who "phone in" are typical; but it does not seem to me that they are nearer the ordinary, and are certainly more representative of those who are impassioned or concerned or distressed or dismayed, than any other sample one would be likely to encounter. Although encountering them is not without its sometime drudgery, to tangle with them is also its own privilege; and it may be that in that tangle, in that essentially political conversation between strangers, not only does a democratic process take place but possibly a mutually educational one also.

George Gale
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Too many houses and not enough homes

In our relatively affluent society there are still 12,000,000 people living in squalid conditions. Why have we failed so miserably to eradicate this housing scar from our national conscience? Why are we apparently incapable of saving such a basic human need?

Though Britain does not devote as high a proportion of its gross national product to housing as do most other advanced industrial nations, and though the number of houses built last year for every 1,000 people was well below that of other countries in the EC, a significant proportion of the country's income is allocated to housing.

We need more money, of course, for the British economy is in desperate straits, so we should spend what little cash there is available as effectively as possible. If the proportion of our gross product for housing is kept at about four per cent for the next few years, we should count ourselves fortunate. Much more would be nice, but that is cloud cuckoo land.

In my opinion, the lack of proper distribution of resources is one of the chief causes of our continuing housing problem. I am only too aware of the large number of sharks that lurk in the murky waters of housing finance. But as some one who has been involved on the receiving end for the past 20 years, I would like to describe some of the anomalies which frustrate our efforts.

First of all, land. This accounts for between 15 and 30 per cent of the initial cost of a dwelling in medium density development. It is to be hoped that the Government legislation will, if successful, help to reduce this, but what riddle me is that governments were not more successful in eliminating land speculation when they tried twice before.

Large amounts of public money and equally scarce resources of manpower in the construction industry are spent on management and routine maintenance of rented dwellings. In the present system of financial control we are making entirely false economies in the quality of material and specification that we use, and are therefore building excessively high maintenance costs into dwellings which will stand for the next 50 to 100 years.

Another anomaly is that, as personal income increases, so does the size of the mortgage that can be obtained and of the Exchequer subsidy in income tax relief. The subsidies available to owner occupiers do not help those households that most need them.

The forces which have led to the decline of the private landlord, mainly taxation and rent control, have also led to the deterioration of a large stock

of sound dwellings: a car for 30 years, change the oil, or fix the bias which wear or later you will be kept on the road. As a result of the housing crisis, the financial system provides interest charges on rent for four, it as the loan charges dwellings built in "subsidy" in the order of a £10,000 to 30 per cent more than the average of £160 a year, while the with a rent of £5 a public sector was "subsidy" of £1, over 60 years.

The net result of all this is that we are in a most awkward position. On the one hand, we have long queues of housing, the major queueing would rather house but cannot; on the other hand, the taxpayer of build for owner occupiers, considerably building a public authority.

Present attitudes of owner-occupied accommodation are social and social. There is ample evidence in income households, at the opportunity their own home.

The lack of organization in the responsible in the matter of housing is butes to our failure Britain as a whole surplus of houses holds, there are shortages. Greater example, yet 220, by 1981. Yet those trying to get houses that they are wres blanchance.

They have to rot an economic cycle in construction industry. make long term it with a yardstick seems to have been by a reincarnated i to inhibit quality i situation in the authorities can anti the intention of Par not seeing the op created by enabling i and with the shewn national housing p which defines the Thompson's subject describes the means them.

Fred Lloye

The author is General of Milton Keynes de corporation, and his summarized from an the Royal Institute of Architects earlier this

The Times Diary

English in a nasty situation

They had squeezed in a reference to "experiencing the practical situations" which means practical experience. No one has yet equalled the achievement of C. Bowes of Coudon though. He has sent a list of 15 examples, collected over the past 18 months. Almost all come from an Open University programme about correct English, which seems to sum up the situation.

Unsporting

Efforts by the new City of Milton Keynes to stage Britain's first International Sport Film and Television Festival have received no encouragement from the BBC, the country's most prolific producer of sporting footage. The Corporation's decision not to enter the festival has led to allegations of churlishness by the organizers.

Michael Seligman, director-general of the festival announcing details of the event in London yesterday, said that independent television companies had submitted 15 films, and that there had been good support from foreign film makers and broadcasting organizations in places as far apart as the United States and Hungary.

Sam Leitch, the BBC's head of sport, explained that the Corporation's refusal to take part stemmed largely from the shortage of film rights. In addition, the BBC sports department is preoccupied with arranging its own international seminar for sports producers to be held in London in October. Besides, Leitch said, the BBC concentrates on straightforward action coverage, and makes few of the feature-type sports films which festival judges like.

Progress

It is good to be able to report that Westminster City Council have been spurred to action by our reports about their collapsing lamp standards, rotted at

the bases by canine urine. Workmen have been digging foundations for new cast-iron lamp standards near Council House.

Replacements are also being posted space in Upper Montagu Street, although when last visited Bryanston Square still had a wobbly pole with a heavily corroded bottom outside a students' hostel in the south-west corner. The danger is not, of course, confined to lamp standards. Some traffic signs in the area have tottered too, and the site of a recent fall in Wyndham Place still shows that evidence, that the area's electricity wires can be left dangerously exposed when collapses occur.

Alan Finkle, whose home is by the lamp standard whose collapse we reported last week, says that he collected convincing evidence that the area's incontinent canines were largely to blame. He counted 34 foot-paths in 20 minutes. Yet when he took his three-year-old son behind a tree in Regent's Park for a similar purpose, he says, a passer-by objected furiously.

From the area of Harrods come disturbing reports that councils which place their faith in a switch to concrete standards may soon find themselves disappointed. Kensington and Chelsea's posts, recently installed specifically to avoid the danger of corrosion at the base, have metal plates which shield

the switch gear and cables. Dozens are missing, hanging loose, or secured only by string or wire, and the damage is evident around Egeron Gardens and down the Gannon Road. There is no consensus as to blame, but concerned residents point out that the metal appendages of their concrete posts are well with large dogs' range. They are too worried because their parking meter posts are made of corroded steel.

André Tortle head the station announcer at Hele Hill say: "Would passengers please not board the train now standing at Platform 2 because it does not stop here."

Going up

The London Chamber of Commerce presented Britain's Top Secretary for 1975 yesterday. Christina Eveleigh had the highest score in their private secretary's diploma examination, and was promptly whisked away by photographers to sit by a typewriter in the ruins of the Temple of Mithras round the corner.

Previous winners have suffered worse indignities: one was asked to take her chance on a tightrope over the Thames which happened to be in place while she was in London, and

another, who studied yoga, had to pose for the rest of the morning in the lotus and other positions.

Mrs Eveleigh said that secretaries were underemployed. She thought bosses should all spend a day in the secretary's chair. "If they had to answer phone calls and deal with the constant interruptions, they would know why they can't always have it done ten minutes ago, and if there was a lull, they could sit and file their nails," she said, with a hint of venom. The people from the London Chamber said that they had identified 198 functions secretaries might be expected to perform in a single day, but Mrs Eveleigh has already got away from all that. Her old boss, she said, "used to type his own letters, very much against my will," but when her department of Portsmouth Council was reorganized she got his job. Now she does her own letters, but soon she hopes she will have a secretary of her own.

Were there hidden pockets of violence during our recent national upheaval? A holiday-maker returning from the Fens described to a friend the beauties of Ely Cathedral, where there are some wondrous hearse figures which "lost their heads the time of the Reformation."



Aims

Vin Bootle, programme controller of Radio London, was shooting bows and arrows in Hamleys toy shop yesterday; he was surrounded by eager children, parents jaded at the end of the summer holidays, and a hopeful reporter who had thought this would be a tasting of British wine.

"Fingers under the chin, fingers under the chin," was Bootle's refrain as he took aim at the huge, much-scattered target.

bootle, a keen archer, had

Sure thing

In what *Newsmag* in Dullesville, Washington named over Senator Thompson's announced his wife to have the child in January.

The news, despite its attitude here, resides in ages. The fierce old Republican-turned-Rep. 73, his wife Nuncy, a Miss South Carolina, writes a local newspaper entitled *Kocher's Magic*. The *Washington Star* tending it did not really record the amount wrote: "The couple's a producer children with res is the only thing left in ington that is a certainty."



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PUTTING IT SQUARELY

Prime Minister has the right duty to seek the widest possible acceptance of the Government's policies for getting the rate of inflation. The active role of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, imperfect but they are, so to speak, the only policy we've got. Its success will depend on the Government's steadiness in pursuing its policy and the public's recognition of its necessity and appropriateness. Hence the publication of the White Paper on Inflation, and the Government's broadcast and the advertisements placed in yesterday's newspapers.

Mr Wilson on the other hand, as familiar by now as the performance itself, whether it appears as the scourge of the nation's guide, philosopher and friend. Reaction is always, a word, mixed. However, the attack on this occasion was suitably grave and purified of jibes. It was more open than the previous one. It was more open than the previous one. It was more open than the previous one.

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THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS AT BAY

A situation in Portugal is now confused that almost any outcome is imaginable. The thing very difficult to see is that the present Government can stay in office for more than a few days longer at most. For at least a week now there has been clear that the Prime Minister, General Vasco Gonçalves, has little or no support outside the Communist Party and its closest fellow-travellers. They were still proclaiming on Monday night, at a well-organized meeting in the working-class suburb of Almada, that they would stick by "Comrade Vasco" to the very last. But yesterday the Communist Party itself appeared to be deserting its protégé. It urged its members and supporters to take part in a demonstration in support of the revolutionary plan put forward last week by Copcon, the internal security force. This plan called for many implicit criticisms of General Gonçalves's government, as well as an explicit attack on his supporters in the Fifth Division of the General Staff, the top and public relations department of the Armed Forces Movement which had been carrying on a vigorous campaign on the Prime Minister's behalf. The same plan also attacked the Communist Party itself for "attempts to control the state apparatus", and the non-party demonstration in support of the Prime Minister was called by

VIKINGS BEGIN THEIR JOURNEY TO MARS

for landing two American spacecraft on Mars next year have been plagued by technical difficulties that delayed launching of the vehicles until this month. The launch is the most ambitious and costly experiment devised for exploring the solar system with manned craft carrying scientific instruments, preparations for launch have been carried out with meticulous care. The equipment has also been prepared in special sterile laboratories because part of the research is to look for evidence that life exists has existed—perhaps in a very primitive form—on another planet. Many scientists believe that Mars is a much more worthwhile target for the many times more expensive activity of sending men into orbit. An impressive exploration of the planets and studies with orbiting space laboratories could be conducted at a fraction of the cost of developing the reusable rockets intended to put men into space in

removal of dead elms

Mr W. R. Lewington
The subject of elm disease has been well aired in your correspondence columns and this has demonstrated again widespread concern in the country. At the end of 1974 over 10 million elms were dead or dying. The end of this hot, dry summer has another million trees which have succumbed to the disease. It will no doubt continue among remaining estimated 15 to 18 million elms until the disease dies on, maybe for want of a hour. Several years ago the problem was to arrest the spread of the disease. Clearly, this is no longer possible. Instead we now have two main problems: one of safety and the other of replacement. Standing dead elms will decay with the onset of rotting fungal diseases. As it follows day, so will those dead

cerns administered income and price restraint. It is an important part of the policy but it is not the most important part.

Incomes policy is not a draught to purge the system of inflation; its function is to alleviate the painful withdrawal symptoms. The curative agent belongs to fiscal and monetary policy—reduction in the rate of growth of public expenditure, restrictive control of the money supply, the avoidance of expensive "job preservation" rescue operations when recession bites. The reduction by semi-voluntary, semi-statutory means of the recent inordinate levels of wage increases is a secondary operation, a device for mitigating the worst of the consequential unemployment—for depressing living standards slightly and generally instead of more violently and more partially by heavier loss of employment.

The counter-attack on inflation is not contained in the TUC's recommendation of a £6 a week flat increase in the twelve months from August 1 or in the Government's endorsement of it. These are useful but second-order measures. (And that is just as well for there is already a scholastic dispute as to whether the £6 is a limit or an entitlement. The TUC, which wrote the text of the policy, intended the "universal application of the figure of £6 per week": the Government, which adopted it unaltered, prefers to think of the £6 as "a maximum, not as an automatic rise for everyone", and the same conflict of interpretation is found between yesterday's official advertisement and yesterday's remarks by Mr Len Murray.) The counter-attack on inflation is contained

WORKERS ON THE BOARD

Mr Martin Slobman
In objecting to the role of the trade union movement in the appointment of worker directors Mr Macdonald-Young, in his letter of August 13, ignores the central issue in industrial democracy. Trade unions should certainly be using the mechanism for the appointment of worker directors. This is not to impose an intermediary, any more than a superannuation fund imposes an intermediary between a worker and his investments, but because this is the only way to ensure that industrial democracy results in complete change in company structure. Representation through trade union channels is needed to prevent the worker director experiment degenerating into a series of pliant canteen committees. Many industrial organisations have worker representatives on the board, but the worker committee for years; the food doesn't improve and the worker representatives share the blame. Basing industrial democracy on the trade union movement implies recognition of the pluralistic nature of industry, and an admission that the interests of employees can and do conflict with the interests of the board. Trade union representatives on the board provide a known and accepted channel, with a right to recall, for these conflicts to be raised. No doubt, given the disastrous class composition of the boards of United Kingdom companies, any leaving with people from the shop floor would be a good thing. It is, however, that industrial democracy should be something more.

Church of Soviet Georgia

From Professor David Marshall Long
Sir, Mr. Kennedy has reminded his attention on the Georgian Orthodox Patriarchate (August 16), and also implies that I myself am guilty of neglect of duty, and of distortion. During the past fortnight I have been in close touch with the Georgian communities in London and Paris, also with the Fellowship of St. Alban and St. Sergius. I have collected a great deal of documentation. From Paris I learn that the so-called "Report of Procurator Koridze", which forms the nub of Mr. Kennedy's case against the Patriarchate, is generally considered apocryphal. This document is no more, having been in circulation there for many months. The Paris Georgians regard it as a transparent forgery, written in a pastiche of Soviet bureaucratic prose. No-one has met or even heard of this "senior official" Koridze, whose very existence is discounted. For the record, I have no connection whatever with Weston College, nor have I any means of checking, let alone censoring, this body's publications in advance. I had never been invited to go there by Father Bourdeaux or anyone else. Yours faithfully, DAVID MARSHALL LONG, Professor of Caucasian Studies, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Malet Street, WC1.

parliament for Wales

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Sir, Mr. Gwynfor Evans's letter of August 15 repeats the continuous assertion by Plaid Cymru that the Welsh nation demands a Welsh Parliament with legislative powers. He states that the trade unions support this demand and in a previous letter on October 28 he claimed the support of three of the five political parties and other organizations. A vote by the Welsh TUC on this matter no more represents the views of rank and file trade unionists than a vote at a denominational

rather in the recession-induced nervousness of employees about their jobs, inability of employers to pay further wage increases of recent magnitude, and in the lower level of economic activity. And so it must remain until inflationary expectations are broken.

The policy and its many disagreeable consequences would be better understood if its mechanics were more clearly revealed. It is not to be expected that the proposed £2m publicity campaign will contribute to that end. It is a dubious undertaking anyway. Governments may legitimately spend public money in disseminating information about laws or policies which individual citizens need to know; and they may spend money on particularly non-political and relatively uncontroversial propaganda campaigns; like the promotion of road safety or the dissuasion of cigarette smokers. So much is agreed. But there is or ought to be a clear line dividing that sort of publicity from publicity designed to induce a more favourable public response to general government policies, which are necessarily both political and controversial.

Besides, £2m worth of professionally prepared advertisements and leaflets is not going to form public attitudes. To win the consent Ministers need for their policies and the nation needs for its recovery, Ministers will have to argue the case for their policies every inch of the way, with tireless conviction, in a dynamic political situation. And they will have to be seen to be holding to their policies resolutely and consistently. The Prime Minister set the tone well last night, but it is only the beginning of a long march.

Workers on the board

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Cigarette smoking and lung cancer

From Professor G. P. Stoker, FRS
Sir, According to your report of August 18, 1975, Professor Burch disagreed with a widely held view, based on statistical evidence, that cigarette smoking is the principal cause of lung cancer. He, nevertheless, subscribes to the opinion, which many other scientists would share, that cancer is commonly caused by random damage to the genetic apparatus, i.e. mutation. If so, he might see that substances which raise the frequency of mutation might also increase the risk of cancer. On these grounds alone, then, cigarette smokers are dangerous to themselves. New laboratory tests developed in the United States have shown that cigarette smoke actively stimulates mutation. Yours faithfully, MICHAEL STOKER, Director of Research, Imperial Cancer Research Fund Laboratories, PO Box No. 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2, August 20.

From Dr C. A. Fletcher and Dr Keith Ball
Sir, Some of your readers might be confused by the opinions of Professor Burch in the Times of August 18. It is important that they should recognize that he stands almost alone in believing that cigarette smoking is not the most important cause of lung cancer. He achieves this isolation by concentrating on the few findings which superficially appear to conflict with the evidence of many epidemiological studies. This evidence has convinced medical and scientific committees of many countries that cigarette smoking is the cause of the great rise in lung cancer deaths in recent years.

Professor Burch's attempts over several years to convince scientists of his viewpoint have completely failed. The interesting question is why he should choose to ignore so much of the evidence which is contrary to his conclusions. Is he by his own admission, as he says, a "minority opinion" or is he a heavy responsibility? He is carrying a heavy responsibility. Professor Burch has no responsibility for the care of patients. Practising doctors who daily see the needless suffering caused by cigarette smoking will be angered by the publicity given to these extraordinary and dangerous views. Yours faithfully, C. A. FLETCHER, Chairman, K. BALL, Hon Secretary, ASH Action on Smoking and Health, 79 York Road, SE1, August 19.

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parliament for Wales

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Sir, Mr. Gwynfor Evans's letter of August 15 repeats the continuous assertion by Plaid Cymru that the Welsh nation demands a Welsh Parliament with legislative powers. He states that the trade unions support this demand and in a previous letter on October 28 he claimed the support of three of the five political parties and other organizations. A vote by the Welsh TUC on this matter no more represents the views of rank and file trade unionists than a vote at a denominational

Sentencing of Birmingham bombers

From Mr Justice Bridge

Sir, I take the wholly exceptional course of writing to you in the hope of forestalling further ill-informed comment which misleads the public as to the significance of my omission to recommend a minimum term of imprisonment to be served by the six men convicted of murder at Lancaster last Friday. I draw attention to four aspects of the matter.

First, yesterday's *Sunday Express* gave the impression to suggest, by way of comment attributed to an anonymous "Birmingham lawyer", that my decision to make no recommendation must have been taken after consultation with some members of the Government. This suggestion is, of course, totally unfounded. I consulted no one. The decision was mine alone. If it was erroneous, the error was mine alone.

Secondly, certain features of the jurisdiction make such a recommendation conferred by the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act, 1965, are now well known to the judiciary—which I believe accounts for the very infrequent exercise of this jurisdiction in recent years—but are still largely unappreciated by the general public. Such a recommendation is not subject to appeal. It has no statutory effect save as a formal expression of the trial

Agricultural tied cottages

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers

Sir, Mr. Michael Jopling, MP (August 19), asserts that there has been no satisfactory explanation why agricultural tied cottages have been especially singled out in the Government's recently published consultative document on abolition of the tied cottage system in agriculture. I would suggest that Mr Jopling gives the consultative document a somewhat closer reading and conducts a little research into those other industries where the tied cottage system exists.

The obvious example is the mining industry where, following the miners' rundown over recent years, the industry has been left with a situation where there are many times more colliery cottages than there are miners to occupy them. Moreover, the mining industry has but one employer, viz. the NCB, and is a relatively closed industry where policy capable of universal application. The fact of the matter is that the NCB has set up a "letting committee" at each colliery in which the National Union of Mineworkers is represented. Indeed, on many such letting committees, the miners' representatives are in a majority. In such a situation it is possible where there is in effect a substantial surplus of colliery cottages. It must also be said that the average miner would have no undue difficulty in obtaining mortgage facilities should he wish to join the ranks of the owner-occupier.

In no way can this be compared with the situation in agriculture where there are 70,000 individual employers and something in the order of 100,000 tied farm cottages, the occupants of whom can have no prospect of obtaining a mortgage to obtain mortgage facilities and relatively few of whom can even be sure of obtaining council accommodation in retirement or should they be unable to continue in agriculture, due to ill health or injury.

This is not the crux of the problem, however; the stark fact of the matter is that the tied cottage system in agriculture perpetuates a system of labour control which is now regarded as one of the last relics of feudalism, serving only to act as a depressant on wages and working conditions. Mr Jopling and his co-correspondent, Mr Juniper, would advance the well-worn argument that the system facilitates mobility of labour, but is that movement of labour by free choice? The answer is clearly "no". The farm worker does not have the travelling facilities of a Roman. Like most other people, he seeks only a fair return for his

The advanced train

From Mr David Pearson

Sir, Though my home is in Britain I spend considerable periods in Germany where, once a decision is made, the German authorities generally pursue a project to its conclusion with confidence. As Lord Clark pointed out it is not technology which distinguishes civilization but a confidence in the future.

I read today (August 14) which almost certainly is the day, whatever that the Advanced Passenger Train will come into service by 1980. Yet again Britain has led the world with an innovation which has the potential to improve man's life, and to ease the country's foreign trade and currency.

I have no fear that the APT will be developed; but shall we leave it to our fellow Europeans to do? Will this be yet another instance of Britain purchasing the fruits of our own ideas at a later date?

Europe looks to Britain as a centre of civilization. Let us confirm our position with the confidence that a few million pounds spent now is an investment for the future far better than index linked retirement bonds. Yours faithfully, DAVID J. PEARSON, The Hall, Lancashire.

A parliament for Wales

From Mr Hugh Thomas

Sir, Mr. Gwynfor Evans's letter of August 15 repeats the continuous assertion by Plaid Cymru that the Welsh nation demands a Welsh Parliament with legislative powers. He states that the trade unions support this demand and in a previous letter on October 28 he claimed the support of three of the five political parties and other organizations. A vote by the Welsh TUC on this matter no more represents the views of rank and file trade unionists than a vote at a denominational

conference represents the views of church members. When the Welsh TUC realize that subsidies for over-manned Welsh industries would have to come from Cardiff rather than Westminster they may choose to think again.

Of the political parties the Liberal and Labour parties are divided and equivocal and cannot be said to stand for more than a desire for some devolution where, dislike of over-centralization. They certainly do not want the break-up of the United Kingdom. Only two, Plaid Cymru and the Tories, have taken a clear stand on the issue of a Welsh Parliament. Plaid are for it and the Tories against.

It is obvious that anybody who demands a Welsh Parliament must vote for Plaid Cymru and cannot possibly vote Tory although it does not follow that all who voted for Plaid Cymru voted for a Welsh Parliament. There were factors such as Mr Evans's personal following in Carmarthen as will be discovered when he either retires or is taken from us.

In each of the last two general elections the Tory vote was 21 times the Plaid Cymru vote with a proportionate number of seats. In the last three general elections the Plaid Cymru share of the vote fell successively from 11.5 per cent to 10.7 per cent and the proportion of Welsh voters who want a Welsh Parliament cannot possibly be regarded as more than 10 per cent. What a contrast to the strength of the Irish Nationalist Party and then Sinn Féin during the Home Rule campaign.

Is it not significant that from Plaid Cymru there has not been the slightest whisper of a demand for a referendum on the issue? They would have clamoured for it for years had they thought the result would have been in their favour. Yours faithfully, HUGH THOMAS, Ystradgynaf, Pontnam, Ammanford, Carmarthenshire.

Abandonment of Headingly Test

From Mr J. R. Tyrie

Sir, I find it quite extraordinary that after the vandalism at Headingly today (August 19) no effort was apparently made

(a) to continue the match on another wicket;
(b) to continue the match on another ground;
(c) to entertain the crowd with a limited over match.

To give in to vandalism in this way is only to encourage its recurrence. Yours faithfully, J. R. TYRIE, John Tyrie & Co Ltd, 6 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, EC4, August 19.

From Mr E. M. Hall

Sir, It would have been more fitting if the decision about whether or not to continue had been put democratically to all the players. As well as being sporting contests, Test matches are entertainment, and the maxim that "the show must go on" should have due weight, both in favour of the watching public and as a disincentive to vandals. Yours faithfully, E. M. HALL, 6 Fair Mile, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire, August 19.

From Dr R. J. Birt

Sir, Bring back the willow. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBIN BIRTS, Quarry House, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, August 19.

Social policy

From Mr Nicholas Scott, Conservative MP for Chelsea

Sir, The Government are reported in your columns of August 18 as establishing a new framework for decisions regarding future social policy. One of the main reasons for the new framework is apparently a coherent approach to deprivation, and in these circumstances it is difficult to understand the apparent rejection of the Labour Government's idea of the Tax Credit scheme which could replace the present plethora of means-tested benefits with a single, automatic and fair method of responding to need. Had a Conservative Government been returned in February, 1974, such a scheme would almost certainly now be in operation.

However, this Government's approach to social policy has seemed to be to throw money at problems in the hope that they will somehow disappear. Now that money is in short supply this blanket approach is being exposed for the nonsense it always was. Surely a sensible social policy should look to the individual and the family rather than the group as the focus of concern; it should recognize that the groundwork of any social reform needs to be meticulously prepared and not introduced in response to the clamour of the latest pop pressure group. Changes in policy should, above all, be soundly financed; they should encourage and not discourage private effort; and they should provide for as much choice on the part of the community and "consumer" as possible. If the present Government must really want a new and relevant framework for social policy they might do worse than to seek to incorporate these principles into it. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS SCOTT, House of Commons, August 18.

Nocturnal bells

From Mr John Connell

Sir, Burglar alarm bells are illegal in Germany and Sweden where they have been replaced by warning lights and silent connections to security control rooms.

Conflicting interests have prevented us from introducing similar legislation in this country. Insurance companies want to minimize the loot; the insured want to minimize their costs; but the police want to catch the burglar and reduce the number of false alarms, which, in the Metropolitan area alone last year, amounted to 150,000 out of 153,000 attended.

The many letters you have published on this subject may well persuade the parties to reach agreement and thus enable citizens to sleep undisturbed by nocturnal disturbances. Yours faithfully, JOHN CONNELL, Chairman, Noise Abatement Society, 6 Old Broad Street, W1, August 18.

Jubilee celebrations

From Mr K. F. Simonds

Sir, You do a great service to the community by publishing letters under this heading from Mr Roland Freeman and Mr Illyd Harrington. Let ratepayers everywhere beware of any manifestation of that most boring and extravagant exercise in municipal self-importance—the council jollification.

Robert Browning had it all made when, before the magical appearance of the Pied Piper, the good people of Hamelin:

... in a body
To the Town Hall came flocking:
'Tis clear their hearts, our

And as for the Corporation
Shocking

To think we buy gowns lined
With ermine

For dolts who can't and won't
determine

What's best to rid us of our
vermin!"

and plenty more besides.

A copy of this excellent work should be in every council chamber.

Yours faithfully, K. F. SIMONDS, Kentchurch Old Rectory, Hereford, August 18.

62. He became Manager of Liverpool Empire in 1942, General Manager of the Palladium in 1967.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Hong Kong • London • San Francisco
G. T. MANAGEMENT LIMITED
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Tel: 01-500 0461

LMC faces strike threat from 600 in bus and truck factories

W. Shakespeare
Industrial
Leyland is faced with a threat by the 600 in its five big bus and truck factories in Lancashire, of a dispute over the Government's 5% a week pay limit. Management has told representatives that a strike is not on the cards, but a dispute over the Government's 5% a week pay limit. Management has told representatives that a strike is not on the cards, but a dispute over the Government's 5% a week pay limit. Management has told representatives that a strike is not on the cards, but a dispute over the Government's 5% a week pay limit.

Leyland to phase out range of Guy lorries

By Edward Townsend
British Leyland is to phase out production of its famous 10-year-old Guy range of lorries by the middle of next year, the company announced yesterday. The move, part of a rationalization of the company's lorry and bus programme, was revealed to Guy distributors and union representatives at Leyland's Wolverhampton plant yesterday.

Kulim switching base to Malaysia

By Margaret Walters
The Kulim plantations group yesterday revealed proposals to shift its base to Malaysia. Under the present shares in Kulim, a new company, if listings could be obtained for the shares in both Kuala Lumpur and London. The Haw Par affair highlighted the increasing desire on the part of Malaysia for greater control over her natural resources industries. A spokesman for Kulim indicated that a move to effect this had been under consideration since Malaysia issued its guidelines on the matter in early 1973.

MPs inquire into £2.5m loss at C & W offshoot

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
An inquiry into the circumstances of the loss of more than £2.5m by a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless, the Government-owned international telecommunications group of companies, is being carried out by the House of Commons Select Committee on Nationalised Industries. After the parliamentary recess, a team of MPs, led by Sir Donald Kaberuka, Conservative MP for Leeds, North West, will fly to Hong Kong to make inquiries about the management of Coltronic, Hong Kong, which was taken over by Cable & Wireless in 1971 and is now in the course of voluntary liquidation after heavy losses in 1973 and 1974.

Ir group wins order for plant

Irish group has won a £10m order for four sea desalination plants, the such contract being awarded in Britain, has been won by a Glasgow-based Weir. The order, won against Japanese and Italian companies, is placed by the Middle East of Qatar and will be completed by the end of 1977.

Swan Hunter strikers to vote on £10.30 claim

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff
More than 5,000 Swan Hunter shipyard workers may meet on Saturday to decide whether to continue a six-week strike in support of a claim which would contravene the Government's 5% a week pay rise policy. Representatives from five unions went with Mr Tom McIver, the Swan Hunter group chairman and managing director, to the Department of Employment yesterday to seek clarification on the anti-inflation guidelines.

Central Mfg in surprise £10.5m offer for LCP

By Our Financial Staff
Central Manufacturing & Trading Group (CMT), the West Midlands manufacturing company, yesterday made a surprise £10.5m bid for LCP, another Midlands company working in several similar fields, but with strong industrial property interests. The two companies had previously announced a "merger" talks, but the Stock Market was expecting LCP to make a bid. The outcome yesterday was that CMT's shares fell 10p to 54p, while LCP's rose 10p to 50p, capitalizing the two companies at £10.2m and £9.2m respectively.

Treasury expert says US revival still fragile

From Frank Vogel
Washington, Aug 20
The upswing in the United States economy is extremely fragile and its strength and ability to last could be seriously threatened by an escalation in inflation in the months ahead, according to Mr Sidney Jones, assistant secretary and chief economist at the Treasury. In a speech to the American Accounting Association in New York, Mr Jones said that although the recovery is apparently well under way, the next few months are likely to be a turbulent period, as fiscal and monetary policies will probably be under intense pressure to respond to specific inflation and unemployment developments.



M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade: light in the economic tunnel.

'Realism' on French upturn seen

From Richard Wiles
Paris, Aug 20
France's economics minister said last night that "light can already be seen at the end of the tunnel" for the country's economic difficulties. M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, returning to Paris from a holiday abroad, said this was "not optimism but realism" in the light of improvements in the economic indicators after months of deterioration. These included, besides the recovery in the United States, the June and July official French figures for industrial production and foreign trade, he said.

Dealings resume in Fodens

By Terry Byland
Dealings restarted yesterday in the ordinary shares of Fodens, the lorry manufacturer, which was saved from possible government control by an injection of £3.12m in the form of a rights issue underwritten by a group of major City institutions. The opening quotation of 5p to 11p compared with 14p on suspension. Later the shares touched 16p in what was described as a "healthy two-way trading" and closed at 11p.

Germans keep freeze on DM bonds and new issues

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Aug 20
For the time being at least, the freeze on the issue of new West German domestic bonds, Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobonds and private placements is to be maintained. This was agreed today by the Central Capital Market Committee, the banking body, which steers new issues on the German bond market. The meeting in Wiesbaden was attended by Herr Karl Otto Pöhl, state secretary at the finance ministry, and Dr Heinrich Immler, a member of the West German Federal Bank's directorate. The new issue pause was introduced at the end of July to save the bond market from a bout of "indigestion" which threatened to produce an up-trend in interest rates.

Warning on industrial prices trend

By David Young
Price rises encountered by industry during July are still lower than during any month in 1974, but are not as low as the previous month's level, the Institute of Purchasing Supply reveals in its monthly price monitor, published today. At an average 3.2 per cent, July saw the lowest average increase in industrial prices in any month apart from June—when the average was 8 per cent—since the monitor was introduced in late 1973. But the Institute adds that this latest figure suggests that the downturn in industrial prices has halted and the "breathing space" mentioned by Sir Arthur Rockfield, Price Commission chairman, in his last quarterly report, may be shorter than he said it would be. Indications were that British industry was not in for another heady boost to cost inflation unless something totally unexpected happened. The reason was that this time there had been no comparable increase in the number of product prices compatible with the increase in price rises sought by industry's suppliers.

INTERIM STATEMENT

TOM MARTIN METALS GROUP LIMITED

Interim Statement by the Chairman
Mr. Arthur Hubart, O.B.E., F.R.S.A.

Satisfactory First Half

The unaudited accounts for the 6 months to 30th June 1975, show the following results:-

Turnover	1975	1974
6 months ended 30th June	£ 8,366,763	£ 11,193,105
Profit after all charges of Management and Depreciation	985,558	1,408,417
LESS Interest on Loan Stock	32,134	34,977
Net profit before Tax	953,424	1,373,440
Less Taxation at 52%	495,878	714,168
Net Profit after Tax	457,546	659,272
Dividends (Interim)	118,236	105,330

The Board has decided to declare an interim dividend of 7.625% as compared with a dividend of 6.875% for the corresponding period of last year. The Dividend will be paid on the 15th October 1975, to shareholders on the register at the close of business on the 15th September 1975. The Dividend will absorb £118,236. Directors owning 1,908,108 shares have decided to waive their dividends.

The Chairman states:-
"The merchandising divisions of the group have been trading very profitably. The tonnages processed have been well maintained, which is a remarkable achievement bearing in mind the state of the economy. The turnover declined due to reduced commodity prices. The aluminium manufacturing divisions have suffered from the downturn in industrial demand during the second quarter of 1975, and this has resulted in reduction of profitability. It is anticipated that as and when the economic situation improves their profitability will increase rapidly. We have substantially increased our exports in all our divisions, and our liquid position has been substantially strengthened since the 31st December 1974, with cash at bank now in excess of £1.5 million. We are continuously investigating suitable projects which will fit in with our existing operations. In spite of the difficult conditions, I feel certain that results for 1975 will be most satisfactory, and it is the intention to increase the total dividends by the maximum permissible amount."

PROGRESSIVE SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

Statement by the Chairman
Revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1975 was £145,423 compared with £138,068 for the previous year. Net revenue after tax was £83,790 (1974 £87,748). This represents an increase of 4.6% on the previous year. The result is due to a larger amount earned on deposits. In consequence, I intend to be able to recommend a further increase in dividend payment of 5% for the year of 4.50p (3.75p). After making the payment of 4.50p, the dividend will be £133,323 (£133,377). Before deducting from capital at 31st March, 1975 was £522 (£520,748). The result is due to a larger amount earned on deposits. In consequence, I intend to be able to recommend a further increase in dividend payment of 5% for the year of 4.50p (3.75p). After making the payment of 4.50p, the dividend will be £133,323 (£133,377). Before deducting from capital at 31st March, 1975 was £522 (£520,748).

Arab-Western bank for US

New York, Aug 20.—A group of United States, European and Arab banks plan to set up a new bank in New York, U.S. Arab American Bank, with a capitalization of \$25m. The banks involved have informed New York State banking authorities, and the consortium bank has applied for membership in the Reserve System. It will be the first bank to be formed in the United States by a consortium of Arab and Western institutions.—Reuter.

How the markets moved

Rises	Falls
Ass Port Cement 5p to 146p	Barclays Bank 3p to 250p
Cater Rcyer 5p to 225p	BP 12p to 505p
Comcorport 6p to 34p	Brit Am Tob 7p to 258p
Gliffert Bros 5p to 130p	Continental 3p to 115p
GKN 4p to 205p	Furness Withy 8p to 215p
Hunting Gibson 7p to 157p	Glaxo 6p to 337p
Lee Cooper 5p to 55p	Imperial Ind 3p to 255p
Longdon Trans 2p to 25p	Lydianburg Plat 6p to 140p
Marinelec Cos 8p to 320p	Mylford White 2p to 13p
Smith, W. R. 4p to 332p	Nio Yint Zinc 3p to 168p
Tube Invest 16p to 232p	Robinson 6p to 315p
Wadsworth A 4p to 58p	Whiteley BSW 2p to 37p
Whittingham, W. 1p to 16p	Wiggins, C. S. 1p to 3p
Vibroplant 5p to 95p	Woolwell Fdy 2p to 18p

THE POUND

Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$ 1.70	1.65
Austria Sch 39.25	37.25
Belgium Ffr 65.50	62.75
Canada \$ 2.24	2.19
Denmark Kr 12.85	12.45
Finland Fmk 8.15	7.90
France Ffr 9.40	9.10
Germany DM 5.55	5.35
Greece Dr 69.50	67.25
Hongkong \$ 10.55	10.35
Italy Lr 168.00	165.00
Japan Yn 650.00	625.00
Netherlands Gld 5.70	5.50
Norway Kr 11.75	11.40
Portugal Esc 56.25	54.25
Spain Ptas 167.00	164.00
Sweden Kr 9.30	9.00
Switzerland Fr 5.75	5.55
US \$ 2.15	2.11
Yugoslavia Dnr 22.25	21.25

On other pages

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Yet, these constructive proposals were contemptuously dismissed by the chairman, who compromised us by suggesting that the shareholders should have had undergone considerable trouble to attend the meetings.

Now, all taxpayers who are holders in this life insurance policy are interested in every company one does successfully, as an enterprise can possibly make money without profit motives, and even the currency exchange in this case it is unique cash.

The association's wish to cooperate fully with concerned and within responsibility, to see that principles are not sacrificed for expediency or reasons. In that sense, be the taxpayers' wish and interested in the proposed to was directed. John Milne, private to the Secretary of Industry at 1 Victoria SW1H 0ET requesting on the list of taxpayers to approve of the proposed to have their interest in this important matter.

Your truly,
TOM ROTHWELL
(Founder), B.L.S.A.
68 Anson Road,
Denton,
Manchester M34 2ZH
August 14.

Each day he rode his Harrods to the tethered his horse in near a pond which is junction between Avenue and Angel Cing to Throgmorton S.

He must have obtained of the first address in London stockbroker is "Flower Stock London."

I also remember saying that James F. Sons was the original No 2 Angel Court. The also the third subscriber to the newspaper in the City.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD FLOWER,
48a Connaught Square
London, W2.
August 13.

the company certain under which the common rear turtles in a manner would not offend the of conservation.

the end of the Mariculture has invited representatives of the Marine Specialist Group to which will be held in later this month, and sponse from the Group immediate and positive future of turtle farming therefore of Mariculture cannot be assessed until the result of the is known.

Yours faithfully,

SIEMENS

Information
for Siemens Shareholders

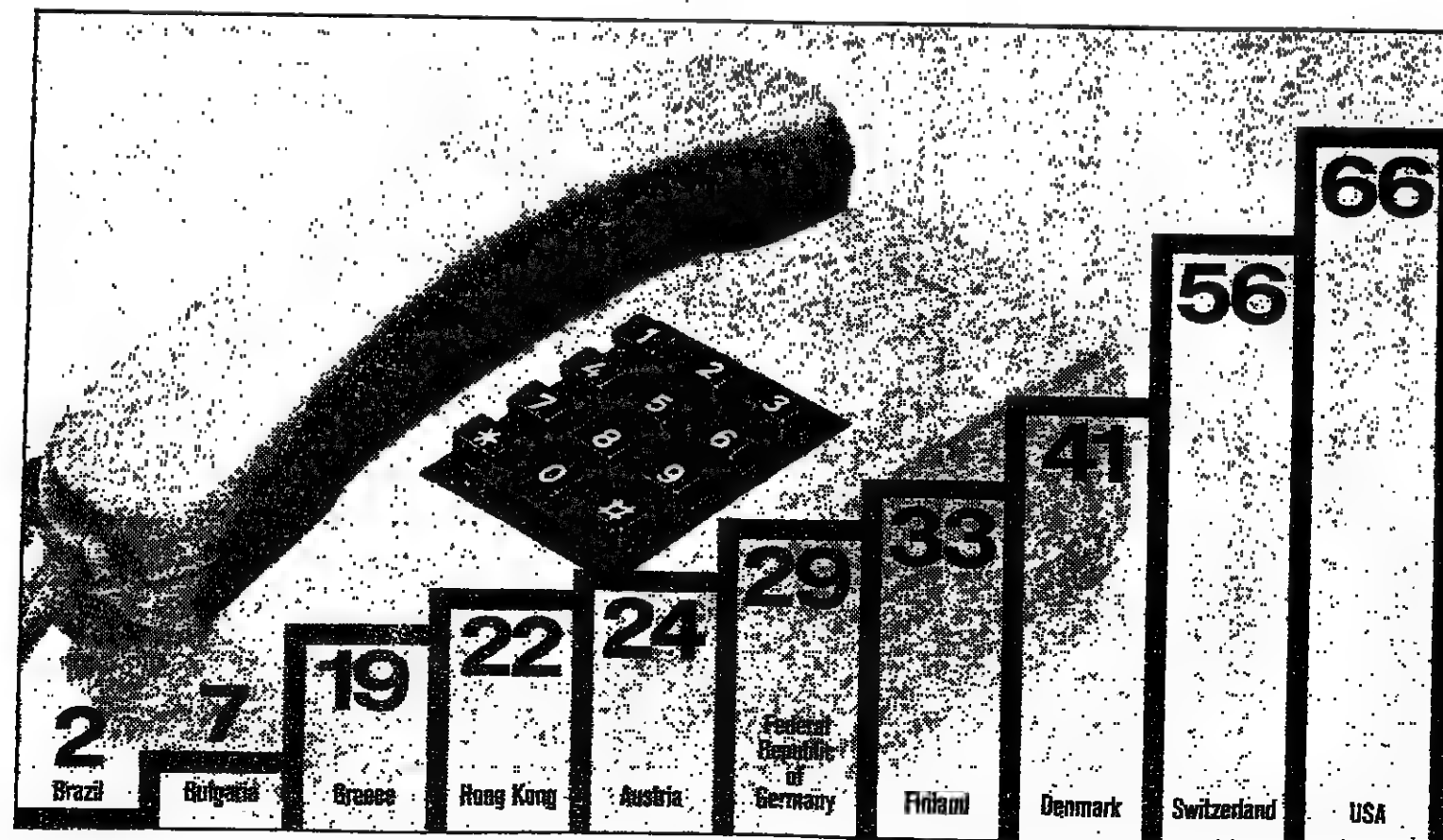
Slight Upturn in Orders

During the first nine months of the current financial year (1st October 1974 to 30th June 1975) orders received increased by 9% to £3,185 million. While early figures for our international business were good, in recent months we increasingly felt the effects of recession experienced in nearly all industrialized countries, reflected in a stagnation of export orders as against last year's totals and a gain of only 6% in international business. We also experienced an initial decline in new orders in the Federal Republic of Germany; however, in June, shortly before the expiration of the federal investment incentive programme, new orders advanced well ahead of last year's levels. Home market business thus recorded a growth rate of 12% for the period under review. How this will affect anticipated orders for the months ahead remains to be seen.

Sales exceeded those of the preceding year by 9%, attaining a total of £2,539 million for the first nine months. The economic malaise was felt most acutely by Siemens in the German domestic market. Here, sales of £1,317 million represented an increase of only 3% over comparable figures of a year ago; this is tantamount to a slight decrease when adjusted for price rises. In contrast, international sales reached £1,222 million, topping last year's levels by 16%.

	1/10/73 to 30/6/74	1/10/74 to 30/6/75	Change		30/3/74	30/6/75	Change
Orders received (in millions of £)				Order backlog (in millions of £)	3,050	3,825	+ 19%
Domestic operations less export orders	2,283 813	2,452 814	+ 8% ± 0%	Employees (in thousands)			
Domestic business	1,465	1,638	+ 12%	Domestic operations	221	209	- 5%
International business	1,481	1,547	+ 6%	International operations	88	90	+ 2%
	2,926	3,185	+ 9%		309	299	- 3%
					1/10/73 to 30/6/74	1/10/74 to 30/6/75	
Sales (in millions of £)				Employment cost (in millions of £)	1,113	1,233	+ 11%
Domestic operations less export orders	1,812 531	1,992 545	+ 9% + 22%	Capital expenditures and investments (in millions of £)	147	159	+ 8%
Domestic business	1,281	1,317	+ 3%	Inventories (30th June)			
International business	1,047	1,222	+ 16%	In % of sales	33%	39%	
	2,328	2,539	+ 9%	Net income (in millions of £)	68	68	
				In % of sales	2.8%	2.7%	

Amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on June 30, 1975: £ = DM 5.161.



Telephones Still a Growth Market

Despite constant expansion of the world's telephone networks, even highly industrialized nations remain a long way from the point of market saturation. The U.S., for example, with 66 telephone stations per 100 inhabitants, continues to install new

telephones. Like the television or the washing machine, the telephone belongs in every home. As a leader in the communications field, Siemens is in a position to make the most of the opportunities offered by this expanding market.

Siemens AG In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.
Great West House, Great West Road, Brentford TW 8 9DG, Middlesex

FINANCIAL NEWS

Soaring sales and better margin
lift F J Wallis profit by 36 pc

By Terry Byland

Such is the lethargy of the equity market at present that not even a rise of 36 per cent to a record £124.000 pre-tax profit for the first half of the year could stir the shares of F. J. Wallis, the Essex-based supermarket group, yesterday. They closed unchanged on the day at 69p, only a few pence higher than at the group's previous year-end, and have thus yet to reflect the substantial improvement in trading in the six months to June 28. For good measure, the interim payment is raised by the maximum permitted to make 1.61p a share.

The rise in profits can be traced directly to a massive increase in sales—£30.2m, against £19.7m in the comparable period. But equally significant is the recovery in margins, which had fallen sharply at the end of the previous year. Margins of 4.1 per cent for the period reported are only 0.5 per cent below those for the first half of last year.

Mr D. Glynn, chairman, said yesterday that the major stimulus to the mid-term result came from increasing involvement in the fresh food sector—particularly the butchery side. The board contents itself with the brief comment that the interim result was "in line with expectations" and "very satisfactory". But this adds teeth to the equally bold prediction that turnover continues to progress at a "very satisfactory level" and that the outlook for the second half is "up to expectations".

Carroll's replacement
basis means 'net' drop

Irish-based cigarette and tobacco manufacturer P. J. Carroll joins the list of major companies to introduce a measure of inflation accounting with its presentation of results for the year to June 30. Group profit on the conventional basis shows a rise from £3.4m to £3.7m pro-tax. But after allowing for replacement of assets used in the business during the year, profit is shown as £2.61m against £2.79m for the previous year, similarly adjusted. Turnover rose from £59.2m to £69.8m.

Strong start and
bigger payout
at Richard Clay

A bumper beginning has been made to 1975 by the Richard Clay book-printing and binding group. Pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 reached £601,000, compared with a record £795,000 for the whole of last year and an abnormally depressed £183,000 a year ago.

Tom Ma
optimistic
after slip

By Tony May
Although pre-tax profits of the Tom Martin Metals group are down from a record of £93,000 for the six months to June 30, the board's full year to June 30, 1975, is expected to be a record £2.7m last year. T. Ma, chairman, says the group is optimistic about the future, while it is raising the dividend from 1.04p to 1.17p.

Terms for Gen
Inv-City &
Gracechurch

Terms of the merger, first made known last June, of General Investors & Trustees and City & Gracechurch Investment Trust, both members of the F & C Group of Investment Trusts, are made known.

Hanson sells its stake in
Gable (US) for £4m

Hanson Trust has sold its 24 per cent stake in Gable Industries, the United States quoted building materials group, for \$8m (about £4m) or \$15 a share.

Overseas

Amsterdam
interim climb

Showing an increase in profits in the first half, Amsterdam-Rotterdam 1 reports net earnings of 54.1m to 53.1m florins (£11.3m). The group's margin is expected to be marked recovery in the six months in spite of a rate cut, the A-R board—Reuter.

Brinco tumbles

Net extraordinary items for months to June 30 turn \$52,000 compared with \$20,000 for the same period. The group continues to reflect change in its operating the sale of its hotel Burchill Falls (Labrador) June 1974. As a result 1975 operations are concentrated mainly in the first and autumn, it is expected net earnings will decrease the rest of this year.

Same payout by Crouch

Crouch Group, Surrey-based estate developers and building contractors, had a poor year to March 31 along with most contemporaries. Taxable profits were 15 per cent off, but although earnings fell 2p a share the board is holding the total dividend. The pre-tax profit fell from £486,000 to £412,000, with turnover 11 per cent lower at £7.1m. Exceptional items took £110,000 (against £48,000).

Fresh gains at Gelfer

For the fifth year in a row pre-tax profits of A. & J. Gelfer, which makes ties, hats, etc., have reached a record—this time £605,000, against £519,000, on turnover up from £2.55m to £2.77m for the year to March 31. Earnings a share reached 5.79p (5.08p), and the dividend is raised from 3.53p to 3.59p.

Drop in demand
jolts Brit Alum

The forecast reduction in aluminium proving to be much effect on British Aluminium's profits of an unprecedented sharp drop in volume has been made worse by the continuing pressure on profit margins (BA is a subsidiary of Tube Investments).

Reverse to Ferro Metal

Taxable profits of Ferro Metal & Chemical, an international merchandising group which is 76 per cent owned by Greg-Gary Inc of the US, have been halved to £167,000. Yet turnover for the half year March 31 rose from £5.6m to £8.6m. The interim dividend of 1.5p net—a rise from 2.23p to 2.26p gross. Earnings a share were cut to 3.84p, against 5p.

DREAMLAND ELECTRICAL

Trading loss for half-year to June 30 of £1,300 (compared with pre-tax profit of £103,700), after charging non-recurring items of £56,000 (nil). Board considers year's profit will be "satisfactory". Interim payment raised from 0.97p gross to 1.07p gross.

BOC-LAIR LIQUIDE

Singapore Oxygen, a subsidiary of BOC International, is to merge with Far East Oxygen (Singapore), part of L'Air Liquide group. The new company will be called Singapore Oxygen Air Liquide and will be equally owned.

BELL CANADA

Bell Canada's consolidated earnings per common share for the three months to June 30 were \$1.50 (\$1.54). Second-quarter net profit was \$63.4m (\$61.2m) and turnover \$761m (\$664m).

W. & E. TURNER

Sales for half-year, £3.24m (£2.35m). Pre-tax profit, £131,000 (£40,000). Dividend lifted from 0.59p to 0.65p gross.

TENNANT BASSETT SMITH

Tennant Trading Ltd—merchandising subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields, has agreed to acquire the whole of Bassett Smith & Co Ltd. Bassett trades in and processes non-ferrous metals.—Reuter.

RADLEY FASHIONS

Final 2.51p, making 6.07p (5.78p). Pre-tax profit £244,000 (£205,000) on turnover of 24.36m (£23.23m).

EVERED

Now that talks with Chas Clifford are off, agreement to sell Evered's industrial products division to Francis Industries has also been terminated. More will be revealed with interim statement.

ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL

Profits of Atlantic International Bank fell last year from £1 to £220,000. The bank has a £200,000 contingency reserve of retained profits, mainly in the form of two loans, representing 70 per cent of the par in real estate investment in the national market.

NEW COURT NATURAL RESOURCES

Pre-tax profit for year to 31 £141m (£64,000) from 1973 to March 31, 1974, dead 1.9p.

LONDON AND MIDLAND INDUSTRIES

Chairman told annual meeting that the group had made a start to the current year.

SA IRON & STEEL

Corp plans to float a \$25m year Eurobond bearing a 10 per cent coupon. Probable price below par.

Stock Exchange prices

Equities quiet

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Aug 11. Dealings End Today. § Contrango Day, Aug 22. Settlement Day, Sept 2.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
More ye go

[illegible]

Dead, television classic and harrowing comment on our times, is brought out fast in Man Alive's series of retrospects. Viewers who have expected the ohhny Go Home to achieve great things should look at this and wonder (25). On the lighter side the American Archie Bunker is not to be bettered (30) but Michael Bates has two tries for our laughter (ITV 7.0 and BBC1 8.0). Goes to Huddersfield and Halifax (BBC1 10.55). Drive-In stars the car (ITV 10.30). The life styles of the wild duck (BBC1 6.25) and the geisha (30) are featured.—L.B.

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in our times, is brought out by those who have expected the best. Look at this and wonder how much better it is not to be bettered by the best (ITV 7.0 and BBC1 8.0). Drive-In stars the best of the best (BBC1 6.25) and the geisha

2. The full notice of invitation is published in the Official Journal of the European Communities under reference No. 10000/1985.
3. Copies of the notice of invitation together with the conditions of sale and explanatory notes may be obtained from the Bank's archives.

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